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Tower Views

by Clearway

Hughes Blazes Opportunity

Isms Can't Control Men

Whimsy Has Its Wee Place

¶ **Hughes**—Today the world is less than four days around. Yesterday it was 7 days 18 hours and 49 minutes, according to Wiley Post's record. The shrinkage is due to Howard Hughes' organizing and flying ability. The world has witnessed its latest epic in travel. It is thrilled; inspired; and a little bit sobered. Only four days around! The fingers of technological achievement have foreshortened both the threats of evil and the capabilities of good. Tomorrow, war from the skies is but a matter of hopping a fence. But the possibilities of neighborliness include the removal of both fences and wars. • This path that Howard Hughes has blazed could be a triumphant highway for the races of men.

¶ **Capitalism**—Plaintiffs and defendants in the case of Capitalism vs. What-Have-You seem to be pleading their cases today with unusual vigor in the press of America. Take the report of the Brookings Institution. This study concludes that huge corporations are favorable to healthy competition rather than contributory to harmful monopoly, warning that the dissolution of giant corporations would enervate industry to society's detriment. Simultaneously, out in Shoshone, Idaho, Postmaster General Farley declares that a solution of the Nation's troubles lies in "co-operation between government and business and between capital and labor."

¶ **Support** for both these views, and for strictly anti-capitalistic views, comes out of Charlottesville, Va., where the Institute of Public Affairs is being held under the aegis of the University of Virginia. Says one learned doctor there: "Instead of being sensitive to human needs and social welfare, capitalism is dominated almost exclusively by the money-making prospects of the profiteers." Replies, in effect, a prominent official of a great American company: "There are great corporations in America which disprove that profit is the exclusive motive—corporations which are earnestly devoting their best interests to bettering the conditions for mankind." He cites cases to prove his contention. • Inherent in the discussions is the sense that it is not the "isms" which make the trouble so much as it is the men who misuse them.

¶ **Venezuela**—Another Latin-American country withdraws from the League of Nations. The act gives further grounds for the impression that the two Americas are washing their fingers of the multicolored dye of European affiliations and are hoping to come with somewhat cleaner hands into closer co-operation within their own hemisphere for mutual security and self-sufficiency. This makes the prospects for the formation of a League of American Nations, advocated at the Pan American Union in March, seem more promising. • But clean hands, it is generally recognized, are essential. America's refusal to contribute to the welfare of its foundling, left on Europe's doorsteps, was due to an impression, which later events did not dispel, that some signatories to the Covenant were not without selfish dissimulation in supporting the idea of collective bargaining.

¶ **Danzig**—Generalissimo Franco's spring drive did not win Spain for the fascists; Czechoslovakia revealed too hard a shell for Germany to crack down on as successfully as the Austrian nut was cracked. Europe's power politics, deprived for the time of sacrifices for a transient peace, took a spell off for demands. Italy, conscious of the new implications of the Brenner Pass, speculatively eyed British friendship. Germany consolidated its seizure of Austria. It now looks about and sees . . . Danzig? One cannot be dogmatic about such things; but the fact is that Reichsführer Hitler's Pan-Germanic ambition is known to include the restoration of this former German provincial capital with its 96 per cent Germanic population to the Reich. And the further fact is that the Danzig leader of the National Socialists, visits London seeking acquiescence to an autumn plebiscite—first step in plans for the return of his city to its mother country. • Strange how, in power politics, strong nations will sacrifice anything but prestige. Thus they lose prestige.

¶ **Whimsy** is a dangerous thing to employ. One tries to apply it with a gossamer brush and discovers that it is being received with a sledge hammer. Thus a reader from down Mason-Dixon way responds to some remarks we recently made in apology for the use of the word "illy." He says:

> When a columnist pedantic grows ambitiously frantic
> It is time for a word of reproof.
> When a mere hill-billy uses a word like "illy,"
> Surely somebody will call him a goof.

With low hung head and abject mein, we can only reply in quaking accents:

> In Maryland you must have show-ly
> Heard folks's speak of feelin' show-ly.
> Well, where I came from things grew chilly
> And people say they're feeling illy.
> Let's compromise and both say, beaming:
> Called "poor" or "ill" it's only "seeming."

Globe-Circlers Over New York

© International; Wide World

Before the Start of World Flight — Aviation History Is Made

Richard Stoddart — Radio Engineer

Howard Hughes — Flight Leader

The twin-motored plane in which Howard Hughes and his four companions circled the world is shown over New York on a trial spin just before the start of the flight. Below the plane is the East River Bridge.

Hughes Plane in New York; Circles Globe in 91 Hours; Previous Record Is Halved

Log of the Flight

By the Associated Press

New York, July 14

Girdling the world faster than anyone in history, Howard Hughes and his four companions made their trip in the following hops:

	Distance	Flying time h.	Flying time m.	Elapsed time—Cumulative—h.	Elapsed time—Cumulative—m.
New York to Paris	3,641	16	35	25	4
Paris to Moscow	1,675	24	24	35	5
Moscow to Omsk	1,380	31	59	47	17
Omsk to Yakutsk	2,177	42	30	60	41
Yakutsk to Fairbanks	2,456	54	47	74	16
F'banks to Minneapolis	2,441	66	48	86	50
Minneapolis to N. Y.	1,054	..	..	91	16

Mr. Hughes' time was unofficially computed at 91 hours, 16 minutes, or three days, 19 hours, 16 minutes. This compares with 7 days, 18 hours and 49 minutes which Wiley Post flew in 1933 to establish what was then an epochal round-the-world journey.

Mr. Hughes' flight headquarters estimate that his total distance will be 14,824 miles. In comparison, Mr. Post travelled a total distance of 15,596 miles.

Mr. Hughes made six intermediate stops, while Mr. Post made ten.

Wiley Post's record details: Page 4.

World Fliers Accorded Tumultuous Welcome as They Land at Floyd Bennett Field After Speedy Dash From Minneapolis

Tail Winds Aid Craft on Last Leg; Circle Airport Twice at Landing

Crew Covers 2,441 Miles From Fairbanks, Alaska, to Minneapolis in 12 Hours—Good Weather Helps Craft in Record-Breaking Effort

NEW YORK, July 14 (AP)—Howard Hughes and his four fellow world girdlers landed at Floyd Bennett Airport at 1:36 p. m. (E. S. T.) today with a smashing new round-the-world record of less than four days.

The Hughes plane circled the field twice before coming down to an easy landing before a wildly cheering crowd.

The total elapsed time for the dash around the globe was set unofficially at 91 hours, 16 minutes, or 3 days, 19 hours and 16 minutes.

The multimillionaire speedster whipped in from the west under a threatening overcast sky with a record that more than halved the 7-day, 18-hour, 49-minute round-the-world time established in 1933 by the late Wiley Post, a mark then regarded as sensational.

Mr. Hughes drove the ship at full speed on the last lap of the flight from Minneapolis to Floyd Bennett Airport, whence he took off at 6:20 p. m. (E. S. T.) Sunday.

A spanking tail wind helped him along.

His speed for the elapsed time was approximately 161 miles per hour.

A fire whistle let go with a screeching blast as the aerial argonauts set their plane down on the concrete runway and taxied toward the administration building.

Hundreds of automobile horns joined in a tumultuous welcoming.

They had left Minneapolis, where a 33-minute stop was made for refueling, an hour and 17 minutes earlier, and in that time had covered about 300 miles.

The Minneapolis halt was unexpected. For 12 hours and 1 minute after leaving Fairbanks, Alaska, at 8:36 p. m. (E. S. T.) last night the big ship, its radio silent for six and a half hours, had roared down across the treacherous canyons of the Yukon, the high barrens of British Columbia, the windy Canadian Rockies, its occupants jubilant as their swift voyage, apparently destined to clip a full four days off the record set by the late Wiley Post in 1933, neared its end.

Land at Minneapolis

Mr. Hughes and his four companions landed at the Wold-Chamberlain Airport at Minneapolis, Minn., at 8:38 a. m. (E. S. T.), after a 2,441-mile flight from Fairbanks, Alaska, in 12 hours and 1 minute.

They halted at Minneapolis only long enough to refuel—a job that took 33 minutes. He was in the air again at 9:11½ a. m.

The Minneapolis airport was the first American soil the fliers had touched, Alaska excepted, since leaving here last Sunday at 6:20 p. m. Their elapsed flying time at the moment of landing was 66 hours and 49 minutes.

Mr. Hughes and his companions smiled and waved at the Minneapolis crowd that gathered quickly at the airfield.

Refueling Is Speeded

He ordered refueling to start at once, and the job was completed in fast time.

Their landing at Minneapolis was made more than 6½ hours after they had last been heard from by radio, somewhere less than a thousand miles out of Fairbanks when they were flying over the desolate country near Fort Nelson, British Columbia.

In an interview over the Mutual Broadcasting System while the ship was taking fuel aboard, Ed Lund, co-pilot and flight engineer, said the ship had lost its antenna over the mountains and made radio communication impossible. That accounted for the long silence.

"And we were pretty tired, too," he said.

Excellent Weather

Thomas A. Thurlow, navigation officer, said that, in spite of their silence for 6½ hours, they had experienced no difficulties on the flight from Fairbanks.

The weather, he said, had been excellent, save for a brief period when they saw lightning.

Mr. Hughes said he and Ed Lund had alternated at the controls, taking turns of about six hours each. The

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Men on the Ground Guided Fliers Safely Around World

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 14—In contrast to the adventurous hazards of the historic flights of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh and Wiley Post, the brilliantly successful globe-circling dash of Howard Hughes is an epic in natural scientific exactitudes.

With Mr. Hughes on every second of his flight has been his ground crew, which did not stir from the World's Fair grounds.

A paradox, perhaps but the radio transmitters, decoders, senders, and weather experts in Mr. Hughes' headquarters under the giant trylon and perisphere of the World's Fair have been indispensable guides and counselors of this epochal flight.

Weather was the all-dominating consideration of Mr. Hughes. By a strange reversion of history, these most modern of travelers, the aviators, are as dependent upon the weather as the most primitive voyager of yesterday. And the stay-at-homers on the World's Fair grounds have been Mr. Hughes' weather eye.

All the World Aided

From 600 to 1,200 radio stations throughout the world have furnished reports straight to the five receiving sets in the radio receiving room at Mr. Hughes' headquarters. Seven radio sets, flanked by several spares, five receiving and two transmitting, have been the fliers' barometer. Was there fog over the Irish coast, were there thunderstorms over the Siberian steppes, were there headwinds above the Bering Straits, were there broad highways of favorable tailwinds from Minneapolis into Floyd Bennett Field—whatever the conditions, Mr. Hughes got his information from the ground crew.

"And we missed only a few drops of rain in all our predictions," George Rehm, publicity man, declared.

Each morning the shrill "beep, beep's" of far-off stations were herded through the antennae affixed to the trylon and perisphere and decoded by three operators. After the weather reports were decoded, W. C. Rockefeller, head of the weather staff, collated all the information, analyzed it and prepared a weather chart for the day, which was sent directly to Mr. Hughes. No equipment aboard the silver monoplane was more vital than that daily chart sent along from home.

Reports Were Accurate

Mr. Rockefeller's weather analysis "hit it right on the button," according to jubilant announcements from headquarters.

Mr. Rockefeller is a young man who in 1936 won the Lawrence Sperry award. Born in Ogden, Utah, he went to Westminster College, Salt Lake City, and received his master's degree in 1934 from the California Institute of Technology.

The citation on the Sperry award reads, "For the application of aero dynamics and meteorology in determining the optimum flight path in air transport operation." For several years now he has been engaged in consulting work on meterology and dynamics for West Coast airline companies.

His triumphant blazing of the weather trail for Mr. Hughes is also being interpreted as a blue ribbon for the most modern developments in meterology, which consist broadly of analyzing great mass movements of air, hot and cold, and deducing what the effect will be when they come in conjunction.

Were there no foreign correspondents in Paris, Moscow, or Fairbanks, the world could still have read fairly detailed accounts of every stage of the flight. This would have been possible because the radio operator in the silver monoplane was frequently in direct communication with the ground crew, and informa-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Ambiguities Cloak Tokyo Interviews With Alien Press

By William Henry Chamberlin

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—There are countries where officials are more difficult of access than they are in Japan, where censorship is stricter, where official statements are doled out more sparingly. It is doubtful, however, whether there is any country where official utterances assume such ambiguous forms, or where there is so much latitude for varied interpretations of the same statement.

The maiden interview which Gen. Kazushige Ugaki, new Japanese Foreign Minister, granted to the foreign press is an excellent illustrative case in point. The interview began with the reading, in Japanese, of a prepared statement by the General, which was subsequently handed around in the form of an English translation. There was then an hour or so of give-and-take in questions and answers, the correspondents putting their questions in English and the Foreign Minister replying in Japanese. As the translator was an experienced official in the Foreign Office, well versed in both languages, there would seem to be little ground for misunderstand-

(Continued on Page 14, Column 1)

Neighbor Committees Form For Canadian-U. S. Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 14—More than 400 leaders in the United States have accepted membership on the American committee sponsoring the Canadian-American Good Neighbor Celebration this fall, an undertaking projected last spring by the Good Neighbor League as a non-partisan and nonsectarian observance of nearly 125 years of peace between the two contiguous democracies.

Its American sponsors, according to Dr. Charles Stelzle, League Executive Director, now number two thirds of the Governors of States, 50 mayors, 85 college presidents, 33 heads of national religious bodies, 22 editors and publishers of magazines and newspapers, 29 bishops, 40 clergymen, industrialists, labor, professional, and businessmen, educators, and radio executives. Organization of a committee of eminent Canadian citizens is in progress for later merging with the American group, he said.

It now appears, Dr. Stelzle stated, that the Canadian-American celebration will pave the way for official "recognition" of the 125th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Ghent next year, the beginning of peace between England and the United States.

Dr. Stelzle asserted that the Canadian-American celebration was not being financed or promoted by any particular party or group, but depending mainly on voluntary service and financing.

Canada at Work on Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Dr. Charles Stelzle, Executive Director of the Canadian-United States Good Neighbor League in New York, outlining the program to Canadian leaders, said in place of an apparent trend toward more powerful dictatorship, it was necessary for Canada and the United States to unite in defense of democratic policies.

Canadian participation was assured upon the formation of a committee headed by Dr. H. J. Cody, President of the University of Toronto.

War Stringency Forces Japan To Suspend Olympics

TOKYO, July 14 (AP)—Domei, the Japanese news agency, reported that Marquis Koichi Kido, Minister of Public Welfare, announced the suspension of the 1940 Olympic Games.

The announcement came without warning today. It was generally thought the question of the Olympics had been settled during the last session of the Diet.

The cancellation has double import:

1. Japan is convinced the Chinese war, now a year old, will continue until 1940.
2. The nation lacks not only the money but the actual steel and concrete necessary to erect structures for the games.

Details and reactions: Sports Page.

Free Speech Right 'Qualified'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., July 14—Contending that free speech is a "qualified" constitutional right, "often confused with absolute right," Vice-Chancellor Maja Leon Berry today had added to industrial disputes rulings the opinion that "inherent" property rights outrank the civil liberty guarantee.

His finding enjoined Local 66 of the Furniture Workers' Union, a Committee for Industrial Organization affiliate, from secondary picketing of stores buying goods from the Metropolitan Upholstery Company.

Application for the writ by the company was in terms of a declaration that there was no strike at the factory, and that the picketing of its customers should be restrained.

The defendants in the injunction contended that restraint of their acts, particularly the distribution of circulars urging the public not to purchase the company's merchandise from its store customers, would be a denial of the right of free speech.

"The right of free speech," the Vice-Chancellor replied, "is a special privilege of citizenship granted by the Constitution and essential to the preservation of the fundamental and inalienable rights, but this privilege is limited and qualified by the very language of the Constitution itself: 'Every person may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right.'"

Intimate Message From Washington

Now That the New Deal Is Buying Coats, Pants and Vests and Giving Them Away, Why Not Wait? One May Soon Get an Auto?

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, July 14

What is this new "buy-and-give" campaign? Well, it is probably worth finding out, for we are likely to hear more and more about it in the months ahead. It is a typical New Deal idea, and where it will lead to, goodness knows. It consists of going into a community or an industry where there is a surplus of useful goods; buying up the surplus with Federal money, and then distributing the surplus to the needy and indigent, for nothing. That is all there is to it, except the little item of $10,250,000 for the taxpayer to pay.

The results of such a policy if carried forward on a large scale would be planned economy and no mistake. Already there has been a broad evolution of the initial idea. From merely destroying goods it has evolved into buying goods and giving them away; and from dealing only with crops it has been carried now into men's and boys' clothing, and may shortly be broadened to include womens' wear. If it is possible to buy suits and overcoats, then why not shoes, kitchenwear, washing machines and automobiles? In fact, once the rule has been laid down, as it now has, there is nothing but financial stringency to stop it.

On the political side there are vast possibilities, too. Buying up a crop surplus makes one group of voters grateful, while distributing the surplus somewhere else satisfies another group. Of course, from the economic viewpoint, the buying and distributing is a delicate matter, for it is likely to upset the whole equilibrium of trade. Any way you look at it, the problem is immensely complex.

Purchases of surplus farm products were provided under the 1935 amendments to the AAA. It is only recently, however, that the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation attracted attention. It plans to use the bulk of a $79,000,000 appropriation in buying price-depressing surpluses of fruits, vegetables, poultry and dairy products for distribution, free, to those on relief. However one feels about the idea, it does seem strange that people should be suffering in one part of the country for lack of food, while farmers in another part of the country are suffering from over-production. It is obviously a break-down of the distributive system. For the time being, at any rate, the Government is experimentally stepping in. So the relief worker will get his Florida oranges and his fresh peaches. The law makes available to the Secretary of Agriculture an amount equal to 30 per cent of annual customs receipts for purposes which include encouraging domestic consumption, developing new markets, and new uses for surplus farm products.

But if the idea is a good one for farm products, argue the New Dealers, why isn't it just as good, say, for clothing? It was the shrewd Sidney Hillman, head of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, who probably sold the plan to Harry L. Hopkins, WPA head. The latter had an appropriation of $25,000,000 for direct relief under the 1938 act. Of this sum, $10,250,000 has now gone into purchases of men's and boys' clothing, with the possibility that later on women's and children's clothing will be added.

The big surplus has been lifted from the shoulders of the clothing industry, and the coats, pants and vests which the Government has purchased will now be distributed, along with the peaches, the oranges, not to mention more substantial food, to the army of relief workers. There are humorous aspects to the position of Corrington Gill, Mr. Hopkins' deputy, in the new-found possession of 1,000,000 suits. But in the long run the matter is far more serious than that.

There are possibilities opening out from this step—political, economic, social—in almost every direction. How is the hard-working neighbor of the relief worker going to feel, for example, when his friend, on relief, comes home wearing one of Mr. Gill's 1,000,000 suits? It's probably going to be a bit of a temptation to apply himself for Government aid!

But again, in more happy vein, isn't it going to help the self-respect and morale of a down-at-heels workers who has been slinking down back alleys in his thread-bare clothes, if he can face a prospective employer in a clean, decent suit? He may get the job! The human implications of such a development are too broad, ramified and conflicting for quick judgment.

One aspect might be mentioned though—Mr. Roosevelt is sometimes accused of stealing ideas from rivals. In this instance, a glance back at Governor Philip F. La Follette's speech launching the third party movement at Madison, Wis., April 28, is interesting. Governor Phil seemed to have had the idea; President Franklin is carrying it out.

R. L. S.

And the Details Are—

NEW YORK, July 14 (AP)—Here is a thumbnail sketch of the Hughes plane, cost, flight stops and other pertinent data:

Plane—Lockheed 14, monoplane, dual Wright Cyclone motors developing 1100 horsepower each. It has a wing span of 65 feet 6 inches and is 44 feet 4 inches in length. Its fuel capacity is 1750 gallons, of which 1200 gallons are in the main storage tanks. Its flight range, at cruising speed, is 4700 miles.

Cost, with special equipment, has been estimated at $200,000.

Equipment—Both motors are equipped with Hamilton-standard hydromatic propellers with variable pitch. A Sperry gyroscope, three radios with range from 333 to 22,080 kilocycles, and a voice broadcasting radio are included in the special apparatus.

Flight Cost—Flight headquarters estimates the cost of the flight at $300,000.

Fuel—Gasoline consumption is figured at the rate of 72 gallons an hour.

Calendar of Stops—Le Bourget Field, Paris, France, 3,641 miles; Paris to Moscow, 1,675 miles; Moscow to Omsk, 1,380 miles; Omsk to Yakutak, 2,177 miles; Yakutsk to Fairbanks, Alaska, 2,456 miles; Fairbanks to Minneapolis, 2,441 miles; Minneapolis to New York, 1,054 miles. Total distance, 14,824 miles.

Crew—Howard Hughes, pilot and owner; Edward Lund, flight engineer; Thomas Thurlow, co-pilot navigator; Harry P. Connor, co-pilot and navigator; Richard Stoddart, radio engineer.

Hughes: Remember When?

LOS ANGELES, July 14 (AP)—While Howard Hughes winged over North America today on the last stages of a 'round-the-world flight, Barney Oldfield dug back into history—to 1905 when Howard Hughes, Sr., also made a bid for a speed record.

Mr. Hughes, Sr., a millionaire oil man, wanted to beat his friend, Col. E. H. R. Green, owner of several fast cars, and son of Hetty Green.

"He sure knew all there was to know about mechanical things in those days," Mr. Oldfield declared. "He took a 1905 model Peerless, 35 horsepower, four-cylinder touring car and wasn't content until he rebuilt it and beat Colonel Green's machines.

"Mr. Hughes 'hopped up' the motor and built a special water tank on the side so there would be sufficient water to take care of the added heat from the increased compression.

"His car would travel over the dirt track at the fairgrounds in Dallas, Texas, at a mile a minute—real speed for that time. He drove in he 'gentlemen's races' for a trophy."

PITTSBURGH, July 14 (AP)—The man who granted Howard Hughes his flying license expressed the belief today that the airman wasn't carrying a watch as he circled the globe.

"He never wears one and he won't have a clock in his house," declared Maj. Walter E. Parkin, Jr. of the Air Corps Reserve, who served as Chief of the Inspection Service of the Federal Bureau of Aeronautics from 1927 to 1935.

Major Parkin, who said he also supplied Col. Charles A. Lindbergh with his flying license, declared both were "very, very careful and thorough in whatever they do."

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In the Boston Section:

Connery and Darlington discuss reciprocal trade pact.

Aiken asks Wallace to buy up surplus milk to relieve Vermont farmers.

Heavy fog delays Boston shipping up to six hours.

House committee clips Governor's budget.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Ever Normal Granary Plan Urged in All World by U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 14—Spurred to new efforts to find a world market for American wheat by this year's estimated 250,000,000-bushel surplus, the United States is today proposing that the entire world adopt a variation of the ever-normal granary which is being attempted in this country.

The proposal, worked out jointly by the Departments of Agriculture and State, is being presented at the World Wheat Conference convening in London today by the American representatives. The proposal involves establishment of reserve quotas for each nation as well as export quotas. If acceptable, it would mean that other nations whose reserve supplies are low this year, would take advantage of the huge American bumper wheat crop to replenish their larders.

The proposal is backed by a political factor here which must inevitably be in the minds of the conferees in London. While the American delegates are not expected to threaten the rest of the world with an American export subsidy, the obvious fact is that unless some outlet for the American surplus is found through co-operation, there will be a powerful demand for subsidized export from the farm bloc in Congress when it next meets.

That the United States would seek a solution of the wheat surplus problem through co-operation first was disclosed late yesterday by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture. He led up to it by remarking that whereas during the fiscal year ending June 30 the United States exported 100,000,000 bushels of wheat, it will have about 250,000,000 available for export during the coming year, even after all the requirements of American crop reserve and its own national ever-normal granary needs are met.

He expressed the hope that no other nation would precipitate a general resort to export subsidies at such a time as this and added that the United States "would like to stay in the world wheat market on a basis of co-operation with other countries and on a basis of getting our fair share of the export demand."

But he warned that "we probably can go farther than anyone else" if subsidies should become the only possible means of removing the huge American surplus from the domestic market.

The ever-normal granary device thus takes on the aspect here as an alternative to subsidies which the Administration would much prefer since it is consistent with the Hull Trade Agreements program, but which if rejected by other nations would leave the United States with no alternative but a device which amounts in effect to dumping and which would invite undesirable retaliation. It is understood that the emphasis being placed on the alternative of co-operation results from the particular reluctance of the State Department to resort to subsidies at a crucial period when they are bending their energies to expansion of the trade agreement program.

Meanwhile the RFC has made $100,000,000 available for wheat loans as an immediate answer to the threat which the domestic wheat surplus represents to the price level. The money is credited to the Commodity Credit Corporation, which will use it to keep the price from sagging.

Secretary Wallace announces basic rates for wheat loans on 1938 crop: Financial Page.

Tydings' New Deal Charges Are Denied

BALTIMORE, Md., July 14 (AP)—Senator Millard E. Tydings asserted in a statement last night "political terrorists" had entered the State to oust his appointed Federal jobholders and to weaken his campaign for re-election.

Addressing his remarks to Representative David J. Lewis, one of his two New Deal opponents for the Democratic Senatorial nomination, Senator Tydings said the removal of Henry W. Webb as Federal Housing Administrator for Maryland was accomplished by "the political OGPU."

Mr. Lewis said he understood that "efforts are being made to convert the Webb resignation or dismissal into a false senatorial issue" and that a plan was afoot "to give the impression that Mr. Webb is a martyr and that Senator Tydings is being persecuted." He said he "will welcome any investigation."

Wonders of Research: Aging of Films

Experiments by U. S. Bureau of Standards Chemists Aim to Prolong Life of Films So That World Will Be Able to See and Hear Today's History Hundreds of Years Hence

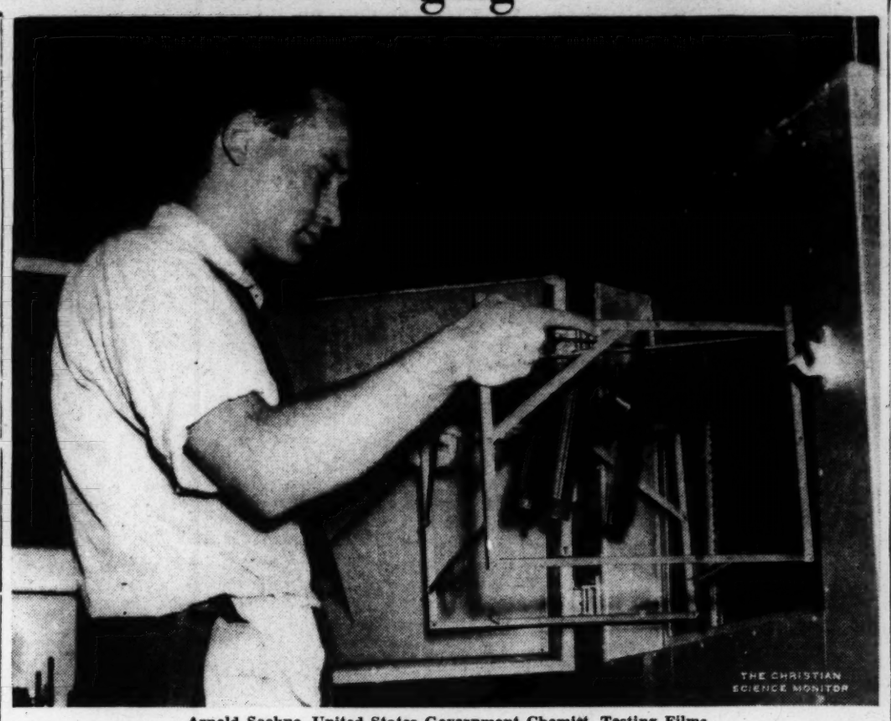
By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Some 2,000 years from now in the year 3938 AD, citizens of the world will be able to see and hear today's history in the making. Experiments carried on by professional chemists at the United States Bureau of Standards are conducting "aging tests" on films of various types and makes to determine which ones stand up the best over long periods of time. In a few weeks they can age film as effectively as if it were stored for fifty years in a cool dark room.

The tests show that cellulose, or the explosive type of film, would last from 50 to 100 years while the new safety or acetate film can be preserved for much longer periods, unofficially placed by the experts at several hundred years. The stability of film is measured by methods very similar to testing paper. They are heated in an oven kept at 100 degrees Centigrade and tested for loss of flexibility and chemical decomposition. They are placed in a saturated atmosphere to test for distortion of images which can take place as a result of too much absorption of moisture. They are exposed to light from a carbon arc to test fading of the photographic image.

Scratching is another factor governing the life of film, particularly on the emulsion side. The bureau uses an instrument which tests the resistance of a film in this direction by measuring the width of a scratch produced by a diamond point under a given load. Another method is to put a piece of film in a bottle of sand and after revolving the bottle a given number of times, measure the haziness developed.

Finally, the films chosen are to be stored in the National Archives building in controlled temperatures, moisture, and fire-proof vaults.



Arnold Sookne, United States Government Chemist, Testing Films

By Stepping Up Factors Which Tend to Age Films, the United States Bureau of Standards Hopes to Be Able to Preserve Them for Several Hundred Years

Tribute to Hale

The July issue of The Sky, astronomical publication of Hayden Planetarium, contains a Tribute To George Ellery Hale, by Dr. James Stokley, director of Fels Planetarium. The late Dr. Hale made so many notable contributions to natural science and particularly astronomy, says Dr. Stokley, it is hard to determine which are the most important. He established three astronomical observatories, Kenwood, Yerkes and Mt. Wilson, built many complicated and delicate pieces of astronomical apparatus, founded the International Research Council, now the International Council of Scientific Unions with headquarters at Brussels and had much to do with making the California Institution of Technology what is is today.

He was the moving force behind the builders of the 200-inch telescope, now under construction. Dr. Stokley concludes, "Many astronomers hope that the observatory on Mt. Palomar may be named Hale Observatory as a fitting tribute to the man who brought it into being."

Alabaster Horses

A pair of Chinese alabaster horses attributed to the Ming dynasty, which were taken from a tomb in Northwestern China in 1932, have been placed on exhibition for the first time at the New York Museum of Science and Industry in Rockefeller Center. They are one of the items in a small collection of Chinese art objects which have just been loaned to the Museum by Ethel Reed Mistrot, as an addition to its current Marco Polo exhibition.

Distance Research

Accurate measurement of the distances between earth and the stars by astronomers of the Leander McCormick Observatory was called the "longest sustained and most intensive research program" contributing to the advancement of knowledge in the natural sciences at the University of Virginia, according to Dr. Ivey F. Lewis, dean.

Dean Lewis in a summary of scientific contributions by University of Virginia men, disclosed the stellar research is being carried out by trigonometric methods. In this work, he says, only the world's greatest telescopes can engage with profit. Photographic plates made more than a dozen years ago give the relative positions of many stars, and when these are compared with recent photographs, the astronomer is able to find the annual motions of stars. This work is carried out under leadership of Dr. S. A. Mitchell, who has already published the proper motions of 18,000 stars.

Ornithology

The ninth International Ornithological Congress was held in Rouen this year under the presidency of Prof. A. Ghigi, rector of the University of Bologna, says the British journal of natural science, Nature. Dr. J. Chapin's talk on the discovery of the Congo peacock attracted especial attention. Several bird specialists exhibited motion picture films of high merit displaying noteworthy advances in Nature photography in recent years. Prof. A. Allen exhibited a sound film, partly in color, of rare and disappearing American birds, while Capt. C. W. R. Knight showed excerpts of the film he recently made in South Africa of three birds never known to have been filmed before—the hammerhead stork, crowned hawk eagle and secretary bird. The 1942 meeting, the tenth, will be held in the United States. Dr. A. Wetmore of Washington was elected president.

Columbia 'Telescope'

Literature, art and the cinema make frequent astronomical blunders. Even postage stamps have errors. For example, the one shilling postage of St. Kitts Nevis shows Columbus sighting land in the West Indies through a telescope. That was in 1492. However, the telescope was not invented until 100 years later.

Herbert B. Nichols

President Has Good Word For McAdoo in California

By Erwin D. Canham

Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IN SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., July 14—The President reached the Pacific after a week's political zigzagging across the Continent, and his political work was by no means done when he arrived at this scenic turning point of his tour.

For he is going to drive in the next 24 hours over some 250 California miles in and between cities, greeting the people, and showing in one way or another his approval for the senatorial candidacy of William Gibbs McAdoo.

Months ago the President wrote his famous "Dear Mac" letter, urging the re-election of the Senator. His attitude is not so much based on Senator McAdoo's faithfulness in the Upper Chamber as upon an old friendship between the two men. During the World War period, Mr. Roosevelt as Assistant Secretary of the Navy was helping to build and direct the United States Navy, while Mr. McAdoo as Secretary of the Treasury was raising the money. Then in 1932, albeit at the last moment, the McAdoo-Garner-Hearst delegates swung the Democratic nomination for President to Mr. Roosevelt.

McAdoo Gets His Reward

In the years since, Senator McAdoo has received plenty of favors in the way of patronage appointments and offers ranging from the Cabinet downward, but none of these seems to be more essential to him than the President's backing in the tight senatorial race here. Hence the California trip is significant not only in what the President says or doesn't say in direct reference to Senator McAdoo. The expedition itself is taken in the official presidential entourage as an open boost for the junior Senator.

Some 65 fighting craft lay at anchor today, waiting for the President, aboard the Houston, to pass among them, receiving his 21-gun salute with regularity, and showing his unending, expert pleasure at viewing the tremendous spectacle. No other nation in the world today—since Britain's navy is widely scattered—would find it physically possible to parade so much naval power. Six battleships, nine heavy cruisers, five light cruisers, seven destroyer divisions, submarines, plane carriers, with their sky-darkening cargo of airplanes, and other craft, make up the review. Of course, many other ships of the U. S. fleet were unable to be present, but the great bulk of the Navy was crammed for the day in San Francisco Bay. Though the Bay is no mill pond, it was not big enough for fleet exercises, and the ships lying at anchor spaced out over a big part of its surface.

Stirs McAdoo Protest

Before reviewing the fleet, Mr. Roosevelt debarked from his special train at Crockett, Calif., motored to the Naval Base at Mare Island, drove across the new Golden Gate Bridge into San Francisco itself and through that city's streets, his first visit since he was campaigning for the Presidency in 1932. Thence his route lay to Treasure Island, a man-made fill within the Bay which is to be the site of next year's exposition, crossing the new Bay Bridge en route. After his speech at Treasure Island, he was to go to Oakland, board the Houston, review the fleet and then prepare to leave for a day tomorrow in Yosemite Park.

Political opportunities came all along the way, as crowds filled the streets to see the President, with Senator McAdoo prominently in his party. But hot protests mounted from other candidates. Sheridan Downey, who is Senator McAdoo's chief opponent for the nomination, telegraphed to the President last night a protest at any sponsorship of Senator McAdoo. He quoted speeches of his own in early 1932 praising Mr. Roosevelt. Then he cited speeches of similar date from Senator McAdoo inveighing against Mr. Roosevelt, any New York nominee, any "Harvard trained farmer," and criticized the election of an "incompetent or feeble President" after a direct reference to Mr. Roosevelt.

Of course, the political reality is that such speeches were forgotten and forgiven as soon as Mr. Roosevelt got the McAdoo backing at the Chicago convention. Somewhat more effectively, Mr. Downey quoted President Roosevelt's own message to Congress on the need for younger men in the federal judiciary and in the "executive functions of the Government" and recalled that Senator McAdoo is now in his 75th year.

All the earmarks of a hot and grimy political row were evident as the President plunged into California politics.

Because engineers advised the President against trying the roads on the way to Hetch Hetchy Dam, the scheduled visit and broadcast were canceled.

President Sees 'Fair' Island

By Pacificus

San Francisco

Treasure Island, the man-made isle in San Francisco Bay where President Roosevelt on his current tour is getting his first glimpse of the Golden Gate International Exposition of 1939, is as full of significance as it is of sand. That's pretty full, for the island consists entirely of sand, sucked up from the bottom of the Bay to form a level expanse of more than 400 acres, where two years ago was only water. It is a giant's sandpile, and giants are at play on it. Giant tractors pull giant plows and scrapers across its surface, gouging out lagoons and levelling off broad plazas. Giant buildings of picturesque design are rising on every hand. In the center is a giant tower, and on the tower's crest a giant bird, the Phoenix The Phoenix, you will recall, has the happy faculty, after being consumed in fire, of rising from its own ashes. That is what San Francisco did no less than four times in the first five or ten years of its existence, and again as recently as 1906. Yes, the Phoenix on the top of the tower has significance, and he also has plenty of sand, literally and figuratively speaking. For there he sits, nearly 400 feet in the air, surveying a fairy city—although a sandy one at present—which has sprung up almost overnight not from ashes, but from salt water.

The very situation of this island—one of the most interesting of the many islands that Franklin D. Roosevelt has visited—is significant. It looks out through the Golden Gate upon the world's broadest ocean, as many another pioneer has done, radiant with hope and conscious of its power. It has summoned the nations of the wide Pacific rim to meet within its limits, to display their wares and their cultures, and to chat pacifically. It has provided an "acre" of peace, where even warring nations may send their emissaries of good will. By the time the Exposition opens next February, the island will have lost entirely its sandy desert aspect, and have taken on the atmosphere of a peaceful garden. Even now, a layer of black loam has been spread over a large area and plants which were set out by thousands only a few weeks ago are already flowering to form the pattern of a gigantic carpet.

This island is not a pretty dream, to be forgotten when the Fair is over. The impressive million-dollar building of semicircular design where President Roosevelt is being entertained at luncheon will be San Francisco's air terminal, after a year's duty as administration building of the Exposition. The broad acres of Treasure Island will be the city's airport, within five miles of the business and financial center. It is not only during the Fair that Treasure Island will be a meeting place for all the Western lands and the Far East. After all the temporary buildings are removed, the island will become the air crossroads of the Pacific. The big air terminal building curves hospitably inward from the Golden Gate, as if to welcome the nations to its embrace.

President Enters Literary Field With a New Book

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14—In addition to his history of the New Deal recently published in book and serial form which has drawn both criticism and commendation, President Roosevelt, who visits San Francisco today, is interested in another book publishing venture which centers in this city.

Taking form in the shop of the Grabhorn Press is a volume for which he has supplied the material and which probably will be ready for publication within three months. It will probably bear some such title as "Naval Sketches of the California-Mexican War," and consists principally of 28 old color prints sketched by a naval officer aboard an American vessel in the late forties. The prints which are being reproduced in this volume are the personal property of President Roosevelt and he is writing the introduction to the work. An accompanying text has been written by Captain Knox of the United States Navy.

Work on the color plates is about half completed, according to Ed Grabhorn, internationally known typographical expert, in whose plant the job is being done. The volume when ready will be issued by Random House, Publishers, at a price of about $25 for the volume. An edition of 1,000 copies will be printed. The combination of the President's name and the typographical excellence of the work will probably make it a valuable collector's item.

President's Son Won't Run

FORT WORTH, July 14 (AP)—Elliott Roosevelt, son of the President, used one short sentence here yesterday to deny political rumors out of Washington, that he might be a candidate for United States Senator or Governor in 1940.

"I do not plan to run for any political office now, two years from now or four years hence," said Mr. Roosevelt.

The Washington report said that Mr. Roosevelt might be groomed to oppose Senator Thomas Connally or run for Governor in 1940. The political speculation grew out of the appointment of Gov. James V. Allred to a United States District Judgeship Monday by President Roosevelt.

Farley Lauds Senator Pope

SUN VALLEY, Idaho, July 14 (AP)—Postmaster General Farley, Democratic National Chairman, said yesterday he did not know of any member of the Senate who had "been more loyal to the Administration," than Senator James P. Pope of Idaho.

At the same time, he declared he was not taking part in any State primary campaign.

Senator Pope is opposed in the Aug. 9 primary for the Democratic nomination by Representative D. Worth Clark. Mr. Farley made no comment on Mr. Clark.

European News Bureaus Found Serving According to Motives

Second of Three Articles

The increasing extent to which the press of the various nations is being controlled either by the government in power or by foreign governments desirous of spreading their views, is revealed in a survey carried out by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *in the various countries of Europe.*

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Most European states maintain an official or semi-official news agency, which to a very large extent controls the supply not only of incoming but also of outgoing news. Such well-known agencies as Havas for France, the Deutsches Nachrichten Büro (formerly Wolff) for Germany, Stefani for Italy, and Tass for Soviet Russia are counterparted in all the smaller countries. There are, for example, the Polish Telegraphic Agency (PAT) the Turkish Anatolian Agency, the Agence Sud-Est—a Little Entente agency founded by Nicholas Titulescu when he was Foreign Minister of Rumania.

Only a few of the richer newspapers in Europe have their own correspondents outside the place in which they are published. By no means all of them are even able to afford the luxury of an agency service unless it is very cheap. Sometimes, however, they find they do not have to pay for it. There are governments which find it worth their while to supply their own version of both the home and foreign news for nothing.

There is not necessarily anything sinister about this state of affairs. Indeed, from one point of view the Government-controlled agency, particularly in industrially-backward countries supplies an essential need because without it the public would either have to wait days for distant news to reach it or would be tempted to buy only the newspapers produced by rich capitalists.

Agency Often Helps

In totalitarian countries where the press is completely under the direction of the minister of propaganda this question does not arise. The press is one of the most prized weapons in the Government's political armory and is deliberately used to promote mass suggestion of ideas approved by the administration. But in others, as in Czechoslovakia, Poland, Rumania, Hungary, and so on, where opposition groups are allowed to have their own newspapers, provided they keep their criticism within certain bounds, the existence of the official agency is a definite advantage, even to the opposition.

In addition to the official agencies, there are a number of camouflaged propaganda news services which grind their respective axes with great assiduity throughout Central Europe and even beyond. One of these is the Anti-Semitic World Service published in Erfurt, Germany, which has branches in Eastern Europe, in French North Africa and even, it is reliably stated, in England and the United States, although its name does not appear in the London or New York Telephone Directories. The special function of this concern appears to be to discredit prominent foreign opponents of National Socialism.

In this connection it is worth noting that a "Who's Who of Jews in English Literature" has recently appeared in Germany. It is obviously intended to warn students and publishers in Germany against reading or publishing translations of racially suspect literature.

National Socialist influence is prominent in a number of news agencies, as for example, in the official Heildienst service which transmits the Deutsches Nachrichten Büro's information to certain foreign countries. Other prominent pro-National Socialist agencies are the Europa Press which concentrates chiefly on the South American market and the International Press Agency which is published in Switzerland.

Special Axes

Some of the news agencies devote themselves primarily to fighting particular ideologies instead of propagandizing in favor of a particular cause. There is, for example, a Warsaw news service which is ostensibly concerned with supplying news about Poland in English. Yet each bulletin contains a number of items dated from Moscow but all showing strong hostility to Soviet Russia. Why a Polish agency should think it worth while to send to English subscribers second-hand Russian news dressed up in special anti-Soviet clothes passes understanding, unless there actually is a market for it, which seems even more improbable.

Neither Communists nor Jews—against whom most of the purely "anti" propaganda is directed are backward in defending themselves. There are subsidized Communist periodicals in most countries where freedom of the press still means something, although their influence appears to be negligible except in France.

The Jews besides controlling a large number of newspapers in all the non-totalitarian countries (they were especially strong in Austria before the Anschluss) also have their own official news agency. At the time of the German Army "purge" last year, the German Government accused Jewish news sources (but not apparently the Jewish Telegraphic Agency) of manufacturing entirely false stories of mutinies and other disturbances in Germany.

Be that as it may, it is incontrovertible that nowadays a great deal of false news is deliberately issued and innocently believed—more, perhaps, than at any other time since the World War.

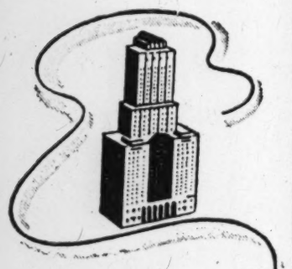
For example, when the tension between Great Britain and Italy was at its height, Italian official agencies put out all sorts of invented stories in the press as well as over the air—about British "massacres" of hapless negroes and other atrocities.

Confidential Orders

True news is suppressed with equal frequency. Typical examples of the latter method were collected some years ago by the Manchester Guardian citing the confidential instructions to the German press issued by Dr. Joseph Goebbels. Among them were orders not to publish any accounts of attacks on Jews at the Grünau Regatta on Aug. 4, 1935; to comment favorably on Herr von Krupp und Bohlen-Halbach on the occasion of his birthday and to say nothing about a distribution of tinned beef made in some of the German factories.

To the authoritarians such methods are perfectly legitimate; to the democrats they are precisely the opposite. Conversely, the press in democratic countries feels itself completely free to launch fierce attacks on people and methods of other countries, even those with whom relations are friendly, a state of affairs which is quite incomprehensible to the authoritarians to whom the "liberty of the press" is both ridiculous and incomprehensible.

Press attacks are only legitimate to the authoritarians if they are inspired by the Government as being supposedly in the national interest, and the question of individual views or opinions simply cannot arise. There is here a fundamental conflict of method and objective which it is very difficult to overcome.



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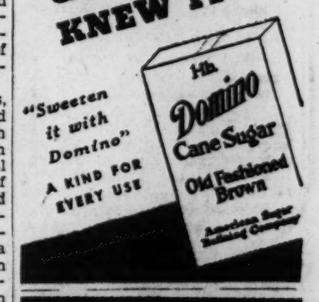

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Chamberlain Wins Debate Stirred by Farm Policies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 14 — Premier Chamberlain's victory in the House of Commons debate over his agricultural policy yesterday saved the Government for the moment from the critical situation it had been placed in during the past week. The debate, which was over the Liberals' motion to reduce the Minister of Agriculture's appropriation was regarded as a question of confidence and the 240 to 137 vote for the Government saved the Government further embarrassment.

Mr. Chamberlain's troubles began with the furore raised by farmers over a speech which he had made at Kettering, Northamptonshire, in which he had emphasized the undesirability of undue endeavor to make Britain more self-supporting in the matter of food production. This so upset the agricultural community that protest resolutions were immediately passed by farmers' unions in several parts of England.

The Daily Express, Lord Beaverbrook's Conservative organ, launched a vigorous demand for action to stop the steady movement from land into towns despite subsidies for wheat and sugar and measures which had materially increased the prices of milk and bacon for industrial workers. Unemployment, it was pointed out, had amounted to 1,802,912, being an increase of 500,000 compared to the same month last year.

Premier's Statement

The Premier's statement which raised an outcry from the farmers was that:

"If we were to grow all the food we need at home . . . we should ruin those Empire and foreign countries who are dependent on our markets. . . .

"The idea that we can be starved out in war seems to me to be entirely fallacious.

"We can depend on the Royal Navy and the mercantile marine to keep open our trade routes, and to enable us to import our food and raw materials indefinitely."

He also said: "I have seen it said that we ought ourselves to grow all the food we need. I think that is a wrong point of view."

Clash of Interest

The fact is that there is a clash of interest on this question in Britain betwen the farmers and the industrial workers. The farmers want higher prices for their produce, which is chiefly food; the industrial workers want to keep down the cost of living. As the country is an industrial one the worker's view takes precedence. This view operates against giving the farmers the help they demand—because it is recognized that such help invariably puts up cost of living. This applies whether the help takes the form of increased State subsidies or of stiffer tariff or of quota restrictions upon imports.

The Government claims that it has done more than any of its free trade predecessors to help agriculture, and that the limit of possibility in this direction has been nearly reached, there being already serious complaints of the cost to the industrial community of assistance that is being given to home-produced bacon, milk, wheat, and sugar. It is recognized on all sides that it is an advantage in wartime for Britain to become as self-supporting as possible in the matter of food. This was shown forcibly in 1914-18 when the country was nearly starved out.

To Store Food

Britain, in fact, as part of its measures for defense is preparing to store food and other "essential commodities" on a scale of indefinite magnitude.

A new law entrusting arrangements for this purpose to the Board of Trade, one of the Government Departments, has been drafted and the text of it has been published.

Its passage through Parliament is assured as it has an overwhelming Government majority behind it. It is to be retrospective in action so as to cover purchases of wheat, sugar, and whale oil already made by the Government.

An initial clause empowers the Board to obtain compulsorily from traders particulars of all stocks they hold. Such information will be kept secret so as not to interfere with business.

Another provision enables the Board to store on its own account in such manner as it may find most suitable. Such storage may be effected either direct or through the agency of traders who will be subsidized for this purpose.

Bumper Wheat Crop In South Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, South Australia—The South Australian wheat harvest for the current season, announced by the Government Statist as 43,403,263 bushels, is the third among the highest on record, having been exceeded only in 1931-32 (48,093,102 bushels) and 1916-17 (45,745,064).

There were 3,359,425 acres under wheat and although this total was 102,737 acres above the figures for the previous season, the higher yield was due almost entirely to the better average, which was 13.73 bushels to the acre, compared with 9.39 in the preceding period. The total acreage sown to wheat, barley, and oats in 1937-38 was 4,546,719 but reports from farmers in all parts indicate that in the 1938-39 season it is intended to sow 4,485,000 acres. The additional area for wheat will be 198,806 acres.

This season the barley crop exceeded the previous record by about 2,000,000 bushels and the oat harvest was a record by more than 500,000 bushels. There are nearly 14,000 wheatgrowers in South Australia.

In every direction there is a marked revival in South Australian primary industries, and, with a favorable season in 1938-39, further records in the production of cereals are likely to be achieved.

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World Welfare Called Goal At Virginia Institute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 14—Charles J. Brand, Chairman of the American Committee on the International Institute of Agriculture, in Rome, told the Institute of Public Affairs here that "the true goal to be sought from international co-operation on agricultural problems is world welfare through peace, progress, and stability—which can be achieved only by the exercise of mutual understanding and tolerance."

Mrs. Arlie L. Hopkins of Bear Lake, Mich., official of the Michigan Federation of Women's Clubs, urged the cultivation of friendships between rural and city women as a possible way by which the "perplexing tangle of consumer-producer relationships may be unraveled."

The Rev. J. Eliot Ross, author and lecturer, of Charlottesville, told the Institute Tuesday night that "America, as a whole, will not be swept off its feet in an anti-Jewish campaign."

Rabbi William Greenburg of Charlotte, N. C., said, "The church and the synagogue must recognize that there can be no healthy religion in an unhealthy society."

Rev. Edward H. Stephens, Director of the Diocesan Missionary Fathers, Richmond, asserted that "the primary interest of the Church of Christ in the future of an insecure world is to establish the order the discipline, and the reign of authority of Christ in the heart of a heartsick world."

W. J. Cameron of the Ford Motor Company, spoke Tuesday night on the interdependence of farm and industry.

Major Frank P. Evans, Chairman of the Virginia Unemployment Compensation Commission, told a round table on social security administration that he believed the present Social Security Law is entirely workable, although amendments to it unquestionably will be considered desirable from time ot time.

Adult Education Studied

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 14—The tenth annual conference on adult education, sponsored by the University of Virginia extension division, heard George B. Zehmen, Director of Extension and Dean of the summer quarter, report on the outstanding developments in adult education as he observed them in England, Mexico, Canada, and the United States during a recent leave of absence.

J. A. Rorer, in charge of extension teaching, University of Virginia, led a discussion on adult civic forums in Virginia.

Mr. Zehmer said the Extension Division hopes to work out a plan that will enable Virginia communities, sponsoring public forums, to hear outstanding forum leaders in the United States and other countries. This would be done by arranging schedules co-operatively, he said.

By a similar co-operative arrangement, the Extension Division wants to make it possible for Virginia communities to see outstanding educational motion pictures.

Dr. Wilmer L. Hall, Virginia State Librarian, discussed "State Library Needs in Adult Education."

Harlan Operator Held for Hearing

LONDON, Ky. (AP)—A defendant in the Harlan labor conspiracy trial here is held for arraignment at Harlan, Ky., following the passing of a miner, Charles Reno, he was charged with wounding.

Sheriff C. C. Ball of Harlan County said the defendant, Lee Fleenor, a former deputy sheriff of that county, would be returned for a hearing before County Judge Cam Ball.

The Sheriff said Mr. Fleenor admitted firing at Reno July 5 and claimed self-defense.

Mr. Fleenor then was placed under $2,500 bond after his arrest caused half a day's delay in the labor trial here because of the possibility of a legal error if a session were held during the enforced absence of a defendant. A similar delay in the nearly nine-weeks-old trial again appeared likely.

Another former deputy sheriff-defendant in Federal Court here denied connection with any anti-union activities in the Harlan coal fields. John Hickey, the witness, admitted on cross examination only one instance in which he "lost his head" and resorted to action.

He testified that at an Evarts, Ky., union meeting the first Sunday after the Wagner Act became effective he struck a man with his fist once after he heard the man call him a "gun thug."

Melody That Fits the Voice Set Above Pipe and Drum Swing

By Guy Lombardo

[Leading exponent of "sweet" style of popular music; veteran radio band leader]
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We like sweet music. We've been playing sweet music ever since we left London, Ontario, with a band of nine men—and we're going to stay just as sweet as we are.

Swing, to my mind, is just a fad. Popular music always travels in cycles—we're always having a run of Southern "Mammy" songs, or Hawaiian songs. Right now, there's a fad for the Johnny Mercer kind of song, with gay, informal, kidding lyrics.

The jazz craze of 20 years ago was the same kind of thing. And so is the swing craze of today. I think the whole thing will die when something new comes along to take the public fancy.

But no matter how many fads or crazes we have, there will always be the same desire for sweet music. Why? Because sweet music appeals to all the fine things about life—happiness, harmony, romance.

You all remember Howard Dietz' song, "Dancing in the Dark," from "The Bandwagon." I mention it because it illustrates what I mean.

Mr. Dietz was visiting me one night at the Roosevelt Hotel where my band was playing. We were sitting together at a side table while the boys played one of the dance sets. It was a mellow melody, done in the quiet Lombardo style, and the lights were turned low to set the mood of the music.

Mr. Dietz and I watched the dancers, and he remarked how quietly happy and relaxed they looked.

"Yes," I answered, "that's what they like—dancing in the dark."

"Say!" he replied, "I'd like to write a song about it—using that for the title."

And he did. It's a song that seems to me to express that peaceful happiness we noticed in the dancers at the Roosevelt that night.

The Lombardo band used to play an occasional "hot" number, but when the swing craze came in, we stopped even that. We don't like to imitate or follow. We prefer to play the kind of music that has lasting appeal.

When we started out, you know, it was just at the end of the jazz craze. I remember we played a job in a dance hall in Akron, Ohio. We were playing along, the way we've always played, for nearly an hour, when a big bouncer came up and said, "Say, when do youse guys start playing?"

We told him we were playing right then—and we kept right on. Before the evening was over, that bouncer came up and congratulated us. Even the people who think they like jazz best, often find out that, in the long run, sweet music is the kind that really gets under their skin.

When you get right down to it, the melody is the thing that makes music what it is. People want music they can sing—and the thing they sing is the melody. You can't sing a drum solo, no matter how wonderful it is. And you can't sing all the fancy stuff the "hot" men play when they forget all about the melody and start "riding out," as they say, with improvisations of their own.

Instead of obliterating the melody with superfluous sounds and rhythm, we try, through actual simplification, to accentuate the melody so that it stays in the listener's ear long after he has heard us play.

That seems to me the best thing about music, and it goes right back to all the fine old American tunes people still like to sing—back to the lovely Stephen Foster songs like "Old Folks at Home," "Old Black Joe," and "I Dream of Jeannie with the Light Brown Hair." Stephen Foster still remains the Franz Schubert of American music because of his great gift of melody.

The Lombardo band will never go in for the trick or novelty aspects of music. We have no interest in music fads. We will never play swing. To us, music is melody and melody is sweet. I think the greatest advance American music can make is to forget about the "hot" stuff and concentrate on the pure sound of music that soothes the heart and that nurtures dreams.

Do Monitor Readers Agree on Swing?

Swing music is not new, but is generally accepted as a revival of jazz. In this series of six articles The Christian Science Monitor is presenting both sides of the case on "swing." The viewpoints are those of experts. Equally important are the views of the public; and we invite our readers to express in letters to the Monitor their opinion of this popular form of music.

Policemen Take F. B. I. Training

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Bureau of Investigation has opened post graduate classes for policemen who graduated from the E. B. I. National Police Academy and then wanted more knowledge on the work of Federal men.

They came from all sections of the Country to attend the first re-training school for graduates of the Academy, begun by Director J. Edgar Hoover on July 29, 1935.

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Jewish Refugees Find Argentina Welcomes Them

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina — Argentina is once again becoming the "promised land" for European emigrants who are looking to South America for escape and settlement. Approximately 2,500 are arriving in Buenos Aires every month, according to Immigration Director Cipriano Taboada Mora, and the majority of these stay only a few days in the metropolis, being drafted immediately to the pampa and interior agricultural regions where they are settled under planned colonization schemes.

The time has long passed when Argentina opened its gates wide to all comers and yearly immigrants were calculated in scores of thousands. It has adopted the continental policy of "selected immigration," but, differing from some neighbors, has not been over-insistent on the nationality or type of settler required.

Statistics for the half year to June 30 show that, on the basis of second and third class steamship arrivals, the Poles have been in the lead, followed by Italians, Germans, and Spaniards. The Spaniards had occupied third place for some time, but the Germans, who are entering the country in increasing numbers, are now ahead.

The average number of requests for settlement reaching the Buenos Aires immigration office has been 300 per European mail from Austria alone, since that state was absorbed by Germany. Nearly all these are Jews, against whom there is no objection in Argentina so long as routine qualifications are fulfilled through the consular offices. Director Taboada has let it be known that Argentina, through its immigration office, is determined, so far as possible, to act up to its reputation as a refuge or settlement of harassed Europeans—so long as these are anxious to work for and establish a permanent new home in the New World.

Dutch Seek Chilean Farms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — Mr. J. F. Hoogesteger, a Dutch Government emigration expert, has commenced negotiations with the Ministry of Lands and Colonization here, with a view to settling 400 farming families from The Netherlands in the Aysen region of southern Chile.

These negotiations are part of a proposed general settlement of Dutch rural families in the principal South American countries, following last year's official economic mission to this continent.

The necessity for overseas settlement of Dutch farming classes has been determined mainly by unemployment resulting from the contraction of European export markets for agricultural produce. German autarchic policy especially has adversely affected Netherlands farmers.

Mr. Hoogesteger is now studying conditions in Aysen.

World Fight for Markets: Consumer Co-ops Remedy?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 14—Gradual elimination of selfish striving between nations for the benefits of world trade is an objective by which the consumer co-operative movement may promote international peace, in the opinion of Mrs. Eleanor Barton, formerly General Secretary of the Women's Co-operative Guild of Great Britain.

Co-operatives in many nations already are beginning to exchange goods on a noncompetitive basis, and this trend forecasts the removal of bidding for raw materials and markets—one of the chief causes of war, Mrs. Barton said here following the conclusion of a lecture tour of Australia, New Zealand, and the United States.

Extension of the co-operative movement in world trade, she suggested during an interview, might easily bolster peace where purely political efforts have failed. She stressed that European co-operatives had pioneered in the international field and that the more recent American co-operatives lately had begun to show an interest in trading with co-operatives abroad.

Citing shipments of oil products from the United States to co-operatives in six European nations to show the possibilities of such an exchange, Mrs. Barton said that, despite shipping and tariff expenses, the oil, furnished at cost, was retailed at lower than market prices.

Co-operatives have proved in practical results that their form of business organization is superior to the competitive system, according to Mrs. Barton, one of the pioneers in the development of English societies. Experience gained through the local, domestic co-operatives was an essential foundation for more ambitious efforts in the foreign field, she added.

World trade between co-operative organizations is being fostered by the International Co-operative Wholesale Society, while the International Co-operative Alliance, representing co-operators in every country, is promoting educational work along the same lines, Mrs. Barton said.

Colorado River Party Off

GRAND CANYON, Ariz. (AP)—A forest ranger returning here from the north rim of the Grand Canyon reported the Nevills Colorado River expedition left Lee's Ferry, Ariz., July 13. Next word from the four men and two women was expected to be in about 10 days from the vicinity of Desert View Point, 20 miles upriver from here.

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Aviation History Made by Howard Hughes and Globe-Circling Plane

Hughes Studied in Bay State; First Flight in Connecticut

When Howard Hughes took off from New York on what was to become the first duplication of Colonel Lindbergh's memorable flight to Paris, the world knew only that he was headed for Le Bourget.

When Mr. Hughes attended the Fessenden School in West Newton, Mass., during the school year 1920-1921, his boyhood intimates knew not even that much of his immediate or future plans.

Witness this description of the now famous aviator and motion-picture producer written in the school year book:

Howard Hughes came from just where you would expect — Texas. However, we are not so sure just where he will go.

Mr. Hughes, although he spent only one school year in Massachusetts, nevertheless left an impression on Headmaster Hart Fessenden which has lasted 17 years. As he read of his former pupil's accomplishments in spanning the Atlantic and hopping successfully from Paris to Moscow, Mr. Fessenden recalled how geography used to be the boy's favorite subject.

His final mark in that subject, the headmaster said, was 86. In algebra, for which he also showed special aptitude, he received a mark of 88, he continued, adding that as a student young Hughes was above the average.

It was while he was in New England that the youth made his first flight. When he was 14, he attended a Harvard-Yale boat race at New London, Conn., with his father, who promised the boy anything he desired if the Crimson won. Harvard won, and Howard voted for a hop in a battered seaplane taking passengers at $5 a head.

Back at Houston, Texas, the boy persisted in his new hobby, and within a year and after sufficient instruction received a flying license. From this point he went on to motion-picture production and aviation. He now holds the record for land plane speed, and that for transcontinental flying.

He owns his own aircraft company. Unhampered by commercial connections and with no intention of building planes for sale, Mr. Hughes is concerned only with making contributions to aviation.

Alaska Air Squadron Swelled to 54 Planes

SEATTLE, Wash. (AP) — Twenty-four navy patrol bombing planes of squadrons VP-7 and VP-9 arrived at Kodiak, Alaska, July 13, after an uneventful flight from Seattle.

Arrival of the two squadrons swelled to 54 the number of navy bombers now in Alaska for air maneuvers—the largest concentration in the Territory's history.

Hughes Travels Less Than Post But in Half Time

By the Associated Press

Until Howard Hughes completed his record-breaking flight around the world, Wiley Post held the record. Post circled the world in 1933, over a route which carried him 15,596 miles. In contrast, the estimates of Mr. Hughes' mileage are approximately 14,824.

Wiley Post's time was 7 days, 18 hours, 49 minutes, in contrast to the Hughes' flight which approximates four days. The record of Mr. Post's flight follows:

	Dist	*Fl'g T. hr.	min.	*El'd T. hr.	min.
New York-Berlin	3,942	25	45	28	*
Berlin-Koenigsberg	340	30	15	44	35
Koenigsberg-Moscow	651	35	50	53	12
Moscow-Novosibirsk	1,579	49	5	69	2
Novosibirsk-Irkutsk	1,055	55	38	91	..
Irkutsk-Rukhlovo	750	63	10	107	25
Rukhlovo-Khaba'sk	650	67	30	113	58
Khabarovsk-Flat	2,800	90	2	152	28
Flat-Fairbanks	375	93	16	162	45
Edmonton-N York	2,004	115	54	186	49
Totals	15,596	115	54	186	49

*Cumulative.

Weirton Hearing Halts by Ousting Of Steel Counsel

By the Associated Press

Labor news in brief:

Pittsburgh: The National Labor Board's hearing in the Weirton Steel Company case was under indefinite suspension today pending action on a petition by the company's chief counsel for reinstatement. The petition will be heard by the Board in Washington next Wednesday.

Trial Examiner Edward Grandison Smith of Clarksburg, W. Va., who has presided at the 11-month-long hearing, last Monday barred the Weirton attorney, Clyde A. Armstrong of Pittsburgh, from further appearance in the case.

Westwood Calif.—Small groups of C. I. O. unionists and their women and children, 750 of whom were driven from Westwood yesterday after a riot between lumber labor factions, straggled back here today asking to be allowed to get their belongings.

Portsmouth, Ohio—The Selby Shoe Company closed it plant after a strike by members of the United Shoe Workers Union (C. I. O.). The plant employs 2,400 persons.

Newton, Iowa: District Judge Homer a Fuller has held three C. I. O. Union officials here in contempt of court for violation of the provisions of an injunction obtained by the Maytag Washing Machine Company against striking union members.

Washington: A peace committee of the United Auto Workers Union leaders, claiming to represent 175,000 workers, asked John L. Lewis, C. I. O. leader, today to restore peace to the faction-torn union.

Plane to Carry 100 Is Planned

SAN DIEGO, Calif., July 14 (AP)—Completion of plans and design for a 100-passenger flying boat were announced today by the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation.

The specifications indicate it will be a three-deck craft with gross weight of 168,000 pounds, wing span 194 feet, overall height 31 feet, length 102½ feet, fuel capacity 8,450 gallons, payload 25,000 pounds, high speech at 20,000 feet altitude, 276 miles per hour, range at same altitude, 5,000 miles, service ceiling 30,000, and stalling speed of 78 miles per hour.

In addition to 100 passengers, plans call for a crew of 16. Thirty-six of the passengers would be housed in the wing. The four 2,150 horsepower liquid cooled engines are designed between spars in the wings with an extension shaft driving tractor propellers.

In addition to the two- and four-place cabins, there is planned a dining room to accommodate 18.

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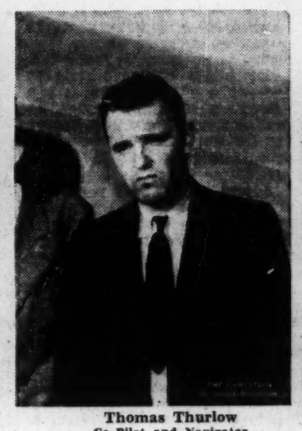
They Prepared the Weather Forecasts for Flight

While Howard Hughes and his four companions blazed their way around the world these four men contributed much to the success of the record-breaking flight. They are the weather men who interpreted 600 weather reports every 12 hours to guide the fliers on their way. W. C. Rockefeller, second from left, was in charge of the work.

Edward Lund
Flight Engineer



Thomas Thurlow
Co-Pilot and Navigator

Harry P. Connor
Co-Pilot and Navigator

Round-the-World Fliers Reach New York

(Continued from Page 1)

robot control had done most of the flying, he added.

Mr. Lund said the plane had flown at an altitude of 14,000 feet and over coming down from Alaska and was making such good time they did not wish to stop at Edmonton, Alberta, or at Winnipeg, deciding instead to come straight into Minneapolis.

Get Right of Way

There a barrel and a half of oil was drained to be replaced by fresh lubricant in the right motor. Seven hundred and fifty gallons of gasoline were dumped into the tanks. A regularly scheduled transport plane delayed its take-off to give Hughes and his companions the right of way on the runway.

Then they took off for New York.

The flight to Minneapolis was made from Fairbanks, Alaska. Mr. Hughes and his companions arrived at Fairbanks at 7:18 p. m. (E. S. T.) yesterday from Yakutsk, Siberia, after a 12 hour, 17 minute flight across desolate but warm northern wastes.

After throwing off all unnecessary weight, including winter sleeping bags, heavy clothes, a rubber boat and ping-pong balls used as flotation gear for over-water stretches, the Hughes party hopped at 8:36 p. m. (E. S. T.) to streak across eastern Alaska and northern Canada.

They took aboard five and a half tons of gasoline—more than 1,700 gallons—and despaired of being able to reach New York in one jump because a comparatively short runway here prevented them from taking on even more gasoline.

Hughes Busy on Plane

Mr. Hughes was reticent here, busying himself with details of refueling and mechanical tests, and left the talking to other members of the party. Mr. Hughes himself did not stray more than five feet away from the plane all the time he was here.

He met Mrs. Wiley Post, widow of the late Oklahoma airman who established the present round-the-world flight record of 7 days, 18 hours, 49 minutes over 15,596 miles.

By coincidence she arrived here the day before Mr. Hughes' arrival. She is in the north to dedicate a memorial near Barrow, where her husband and Will Rogers, the humorist, were killed in an airplane crash three years ago next month.

The Hughes party said the most startling experience on the Yakutsk-Fairbanks hop was finding daylight and warm weather all the way.

"We had no need for our cold-weather equipment," Richard Stoddart, radio operator, said. "Temperatures ranged from 50 to 60 degrees above zero."

Fly at High Altitude

From the Bering Sea to Fairbanks he said they flew above a fleecy ceiling at an extreme high altitude and did not come down through it until opposite Fairbanks, coming in on the Fairbanks airport station beam.

At Yakutsk they found but one girl able to speak English and she hadn't had opportunity to use the tongue for three years. Despite their lack of knowledge of English, the Russians at Yakutsk were extremely hospitable.

In a broadcast from Fairbanks, Mr. Stoddart said that the crew was "a little tired, but we were pretty comfortable on the entire trip."

"The people at Yakutsk were very friendly," he said, "but we had a little trouble making them realize we were in a hurry to get off."

Hard to Understand

Mr. Stoddart said his most difficult experience was in understanding Russian radio stations, making it hard for him to keep his schedules accurate.

"Russian radio engineers," he said, "went to an awful lot of trouble to do everything they possibly could for us, and in one particular case, one thing I would like to mention, getting into Omsk, we really had to depend a lot on radio engineers for directions."

Mr. Stoddart said that the field at Moscow was excellent, but that heavy rains caused them trouble at Omsk's field.

"We were taxiing around and we were very heavy laden, so we had to be careful on the field. That was the only bad part that we had. At Yakutsk we had a little trouble in getting off."

The take-off from Yakutsk was at 9:01 p. m., Wednesday (7:01 a. m. E. S. T.).

The American airman and his four companions had remained at Yakutsk only 2 hours and 53 minutes after completing their 2,177-mile hop from Omsk, Western Siberia.

Log of Hughes' Plane

NEW YORK, July 14 (AP)—Chronological record of Hughes' flight, in eastern standard time:

Sunday

6:20 P. M.—Took off, Floyd Bennett Field, New York.

Monday

10:55 A. M.—Landed at Le Bourget Field, Paris, after 16 hours and 35 minutes in air, less than half the time taken by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh 11 years before. Distance, 3,641 miles.

7:24 P. M.—Took off for Moscow after eight-hour delay for radio repairs.

Tuesday

3:13 A. M.—Landed at Moscow Airdrome, covering 1,640-mile flight in 7 hours, 49 minutes. Elapsed time: 32 hours and 53 minutes. Average speed (including time on ground) 160.80.

5:25 A. M.—Took off for Omsk, Siberia, after remaining in Moscow only 2 hours and 12 minutes.

1 P. M. Arrived Omsk, Siberia, covering 1,400 miles in 7 hours, 35 mins.

5:37 P. M. Took off for Yakutsk, Siberia U. S. S. R.

Wednesday

4:08 A. M. Arrived Yakutsk, covering 2,158 miles in 10 hours, 31 minutes.

7:01 A. M. Took off from Yakutsk, for Fairbanks, Alaska.

7:18 P. M. Landed at Fairbanks, Alaska, after 12 hours 17 minutes flight from Yakutsk.

8:36 P. M. Took off for Winnipeg, Manitoba, but later shifted course for Minneapolis, Minn.

Thursday

8:38 A. M. Arrived Minneapolis, last six hours of flight being silent due to damage to antenna.

9:11 A. M. Took off for New York.

1:36 P. M. Arrived Floyd Bennett Field.

Tribute to Bennett

NEW YORK (AP)—The Hughes' flight started and ended in America's greatest memorial to an aviator, the New York municipal airport named in honor of Floyd Bennett.

Mr. Bennett, who piloted Admiral Richard E. Byrd over the North Pole in 1926, passed on two years later following exposure while flying serum to the aid of the crew of the German transatlantic airplane "Bremen," stranded on Greenly Island.

Born in 1890 at Warrensburg, N. Y., Mr. Bennett became a chief warrant officer in the United States Navy and one of the nation's leading pilots.

In July, 1931, the City of New York dedicated the airport to his memory.

As the flying field stands today, it is valued at $11,000,000 and ranks as one of the best in the country. Its 400 acres of turf at the edge of Jamaica Bay contain three miles of wide, concrete runways.

At the edge of the field, managed by Kenneth Behr, with a 400-foot dock and ramp, is the seaplane base, headquarters for the eastern coast of the United States Coast Guard flying service.

Timer and Watch on Time

NEW YORK, July 14 (AP)—John P. V. Heinmuller, pocket watch manufacturer and chief timer for the National Aeronautic Association, was at the Floyd Bennett Field early today. His chamois vest with its six pockets to hold various timing devices was bright and spotless. He was prepared to time Howard Hughes on his round-the-world flight.

Mr. Heinmuller said his watch had been adjusted perfectly. Cool and detached in the midst of the excitement, he recalled he had timed Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's arrival at Le Bourget Field, Paris, and had timed every major flight in the New York area for many years.

Men on the Ground Guided Fliers Safely Around World

(Continued from Page 1)

tion of the flight was being relayed to headquarters from intermediate stations.

When direct communication between Mr. Hughes and the World's Fair grounds was severed after the flier took off from Moscow, reports continued to come in. M. Demtchesko, flight representative for Russia, radioed from Moscow that Mr. Hughes had been sighted over Kazan on the east bank of the Volga River, about 450 miles from Moscow. Four hours and 52 minutes later, the report came in that Mr. Hughes and his crew had landed at Omsk and several hours later word that the fliers had left Omsk was received.

Consequently, during the flight over Siberia, the ground crew of radio operators here, with the help of a few Russian interpreters as leg men, actually formed a first line of news coverage for the press of the world.

In one of the five rooms, the press and the great radio systems of the nation were alert to every bulletin brought in from the radio receiving room. At one long table were representatives and announcers of the National Broadcasting System, the Columbia Broadcasting System and the Mutual Broadcasting Company. Microphones were in almost constant use, relaying a stream of bulletins and longer descriptions of the flight to hundreds of programs.

At another parallel table the news service systems and major metropolitan papers had their representatives with direct telephonic communications through to their offices.

Charles Berrine, another young man, has been in charge of the radio room. He has a crew of five operators and three decoders. Mr. Berrine installed the apparatus. For more than a week before Mr. Hughes took off, the ground crew had been making minute preparations for the trip.

The essence of this trip has been preciseness and the application of technical knowledge. At headquarters was mobilized all the aeronautical knowledge and equipment that technological schools and adventurous pioneer aviators have amassed since aviation tried its wings at Kitty Hawk, N. C. But the Hughes ship was equipped to garner still more facts and understanding.

So vastly superior is the Hughes plane, with its last wrinkles in equipment and its automatic pilot, that Mr. Rhems discounted any effort to compare the Hughes flight with that of Mr. Post and Colonel Lindbergh.

"Of course, we are gratified by the record time of Hughes," he said, "but this flight is not a race against Post or Lindbergh in any sense. It is an effort to contribute to the continuing progress of aviation, and in that stream of progress all the courageous flights of the past have a place that cannot be superseded."

Ross Kidnaper Executed

CHICAGO, July 14 (AP)—John Henry Seadlund was executed today for the crime of kidnaping. The confessed abductor of Charles S. Ross and confessed killer of the man who helped him commit the crime was electrocuted at the Cook County jail. He was the second man to be executed by the Federal Government under the Lindbergh kidnap law.

'Around the World in a Couple of Years' It Says on the Banner Cap Pilar Rears

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 14—It is possible these days to encircle the whole world in four days, but there are still people who prefer to take two years at it, and that is the way of the "crew" of the British barkentine Cap Pilar. This vagabond vessel will be under full sail again in a few days for her home port of London, but meanwhile she is a trim black-hulled craft anchored in the Hudson River, with 37,000 miles of world-going behind her since she cleared London on Sept. 30, 1936.

If the three-masted Cap Pilar, which served as a French fishing vessel for 25 years, exemplifies the antiquities of navigation, so do her present shipmates the ancient human craving for adventure. Of course, with Capt. Adrian Seligman—only 28, but for eight years a navigator of sailing ships in the Australia-Liverpool grain trade—it was chiefly to make sure of a seafaring wedding trip. That accounts for the one woman aboard and her one-year-old namesake daughter, Jessica Jane.

But the other 24 are a collection of young English barristers, natural scientists, public school teachers and other professional men, who answered Captain Seligman's advertisement in London newspapers for adventurers who were bored with their professions. Each contributed $500 toward a general fund to defray expenses of the voyage, and, besides seeing all the places they had yearned to visit, they have kept their barkentine professionally trim and even made a new set of stout sails for her.

A major reason for the New York stop is Jessica Jane's first birthday as by now a full-fledged sailor girl born at Auckland, N. Z., during one of the Cap Pilar's periods at anchor.

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Careful Preparation Paved Way for Newest Conquest of the Air

Fastest Racers 'Round World Did Not Set Official Speed

NEW YORK, July 14 (AP)—Oddly enough, Howard R. Hughes and his four companions established neither official speed nor distance records in traveling around the world faster than has ever been done before.

Mr. Hughes, alone, had traveled faster and others had traveled farther nonstop than was accomplished by the Hughes ship on any leg of the 'round-the-world trip.

This most astounding speed journey in history has long been visualized by aviation enthusiasts on the basis of previous flying records.

The Hughes flight speed resulted from the co-ordination of the legs of the journey as well as the speed of his Lockheed transport plane.

On Sept. 13, 1935, flying his "Hughes Special," he set the world's record for maximum speed of land airplanes at 352.388 miles an hour. That international record stood until Nov. 11, 1937, when Chief Pilot Wurster of the Bavarian Airplane Works flew a Messersmith racer at 379 miles an hour in Germany.

Other Speed Records

In 1936 Mr. Hughes set a transcontinental speed record from Los Angeles to New York of 9 hours, 26 minutes, 10 seconds. He also established a speed record between Chicago and Los Angeles the same year—8 hours, 10 minutes, 25 seconds.

For his 1936 exploits Mr. Hughes received the greatest aviation award, the Harmon medal, presented to him by President Roosevelt in behalf of the Ligue Internationale des Aviateurs.

Mr. Hughes showed what long-distance speed could be on Jan. 19, 1937, when he flew the 2,490 miles from Los Angeles to Newark, N. J., in 7 hours, 28 minutes, 25 seconds at an average speed of 332 miles an hour. He established this transcontinental record in a single-seated monoplane of his own manufacture.

Italy, however, holds the tops in speed records, 440.7 miles an hour set by Francesco Agello Oct. 23, 1934, in a seaplane.

As for nonstop distance, two records, both of more than 6,000 miles, remain to be broken.

Straight-Line Record

The straight-line distance record was set at 6,295.6 miles, July 13-15, 1937, by three Soviet aviators who flew their single-engined ship from Moscow to San Jacinto, Calif., by way of the North Pole. They were in the air 62 hours, 2 minutes.

The closed circuit distance record set by Lucien Boussoutiol and Emil Rossi in France in March, 1932, still stands. They traveled 6,587.5 miles in nearly four days of flying before their single-engined ship ran out of gasoline.

Hans Werner von Engel, the veteran German commercial pilot who plans four round trips between Germany and the United States this summer, flew a diesel-engined flying boat 5,433 miles nonstop in March, 1938, from Southampton, England, to Caravellas, Brazil, setting a seaplane distance record.

The United States Navy has set a few flight records of its own, the most notable being the 3,000 miles mass flight of 12 fighting seaplanes from San Diego, Calif., to Coco Solo, Canal Zone, June 21-22, 1937. The ships were in the air 27 hours, 58 minutes.

Back in 1933, an Italian air armada of 24 seaplanes flew by easy stages to Chicago and back to Italy—a mass operation which has not since been duplicated.

Canada Hung Latchkey Out

EDMONTON, Alberta, July 14 (CP)—Although Howard Hughes' globe-circling plane did not once land on Canadian soil, preparations were nevertheless made to receive him at this City and also at Winnipeg, had he decided to refuel at either station.

A crew of five tank trucks and a crew of 12 men to service the ship stood by at the Edminton airport. Official timekeepers were on hand to record the exact times of arrival and departure.

In Winnipeg it was expected that the aviator and his four companions would stop at Stevenson Field, just outside the City, if he did not break his flight at Edmonton. Fueling apparatus, and servicing equipment stood by for either day or night arrival of the fliers. Excited residents crowded the field in hopes of welcoming them.

Both cities have had experience in welcoming famous fliers. In 1931 Wiley Post and Harold Gatty stopped in Edmonton on their world flight, and in 1933 Post stopped in Edmonton on his solo flight around the world in which he established the present record. Jimmy Mattern and Bennett Griffin stopped at Edmonton on their unsuccessful world flight in 1932. Winnipeg was host to Sir Hubert Wilkins last fall when the explorer stopped on his way to the Arctic to search for Levaneffsky and five other Russian fliers lost in the polar regions.

Adults Give Way To Doll 'Experts'

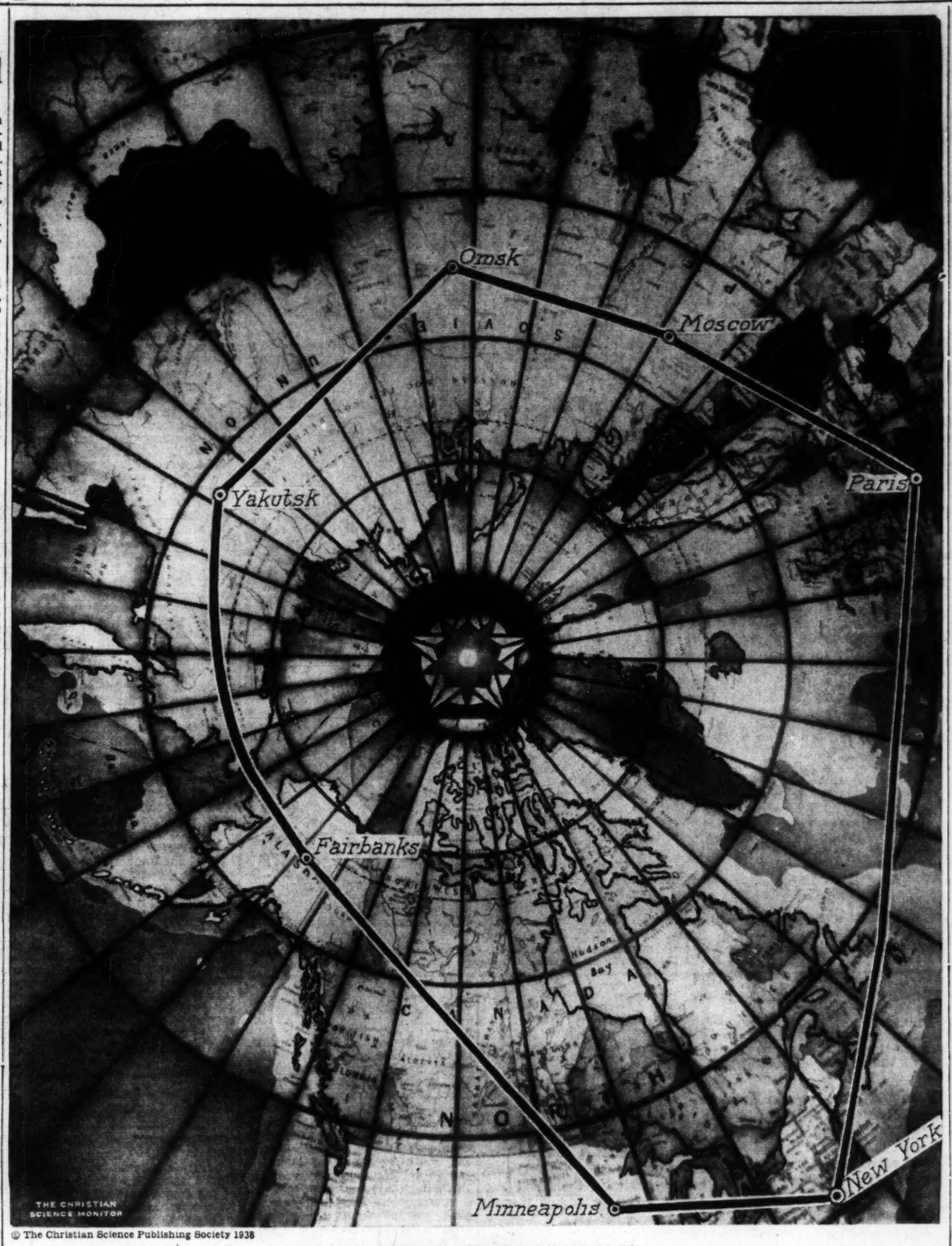
By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Boys and girls had the First National Doll Show at Spear Auditorium in West Thirty-fourth Street all to themselves for the first time, when Mabelle Cremer, just 10 but already a doll connoisseur and youngest member of the National Doll and Toy Collectors' Club, was hostess at an international festival of children.

With dolls on every hand representing all races and most of the periods of world history, the adults who have been streaming to the unique display since it opened this week made way, at least for a few hours, for scores of gala youngsters. There were New York City children and some visiting from other places, and then there were those from the New York consulates, wearing the costumes of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Latvia, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukrainia, and Turkey.

Attendance of the latter meant folk songs and dances, and Mabelle, who has 108 dolls of international range, showed her collection to her guests. After that it was ice cream and cake and a gift for each child attending.

Hundreds of new exhibits have been added to the display which is open to the public and constituted in main of collections of the members of the sponsoring National Doll and Toy Collectors Club. Prizes will be awarded with the close of the show on Aug. 6.



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Around the Mapparium With Round-the-World Fliers

The route of Howard Hughes' flight around the world is shown traced on a photograph of the Mapparium—the colored glass "globe-room"—in the building of The Christian Science Publishing Society, in Boston. The complete route of Mr. Hughes' flight from New York, through Paris, Moscow, Omsk, Yakutsk, Fairbanks, Minneapolis, and on to New York is shown.

Welcome to New York

NEW YORK, July 14 (AP)—Despite heavy showers, a crowd began gathering at Floyd Bennett Airport before dawn today to welcome Howard Hughes and his four companions at the end of their earth-circling speed flight.

Expecting the largest crowd since Col. Charles A. Lindbergh returned from his historic flight to Paris in 1927, police officials detailed 1,100 policemen to protect the fliers and handle traffic. A detachment of 50 U. S. Marines was assigned to aid them.

Mr. Hughes and his crew will be greeted at the field by Mayor Fiorello La Guardia and Grover Whalen, head of the New York World's Fair, at almost the exact spot where the late Wiley Post was welcomed on completing his record solo 'round the world flight in 1933.

Officials planned to roll the huge silver monoplane into a hangar shortly after the arrival and post a special guard to protect it from souvenir hunters.

Platforms had been erected at the field to accommodate reporters who will telephone the flash of the arrival to their offices and for photographers who were already arriving in great numbers.

Fences also have been erected on the field to prevent the crowds from rushing past police lines.

The wives of the other members of the crew went to the field shortly after word came through of their husbands' arrival at Minneapolis.

Capt. Roland Kauffman, Commanding a U. S. Navy Squadron of three, airplanes, was to take off about two hours before the Hughes plane is expected, to fly out about 200 miles to escort the big ship in to the field.

After resting overnight, the fliers are scheduled to fly to the foot of Wall Street tomorrow morning in an amphibian plane, then parade by motor car through the canyons of lower Manhattan to City Hall for a formal welcome by the Mayor.

Late tomorrow or Saturday they will go to Washington.

Secret Equipment on Plane

NEW YORK, July 14 (AP)—It was disclosed at Floyd Bennett field today that Howard Hughes was using equipment which is on the army "secret list."

Included in this equipment is a hyper-sensitive altimeter, and special permission had to be obtained for Hughes to use it.

He gave it its first rigorous test.

Hughes consistently has declined to permit anybody but the members of the technical staff of the crew to enter the airplane, presumably because of the secret equipment.

The sole difference between the airplane and those which will be delivered to the Royal Air Force of Great Britain on a mass order for 200, recently placed with the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation at Burbank, Calif., is armanent. Hughes's plane is not armed.

The plane is essentially the same as that used by the army in high-altitude operations. The army owns only one of these planes—an experimental plane with equipment for supercharging the cabin at extremely high altitudes up to 30,000 feet—so that passengers in the cabin will not suffer oxygen want.

Hughes's plane does not have cabin supercharging equipment.

37 Years on Job To End in Travel

NEW YORK (AP)—After 37 years of service Herbert C. Shears contemplates world travel and the life of a "country gentleman" as heir to a $250,000 fortune.

Mr. Shears was employed by Frederick William Vanderbilt, and rose from hired man to the $8,000 a year post as superintendent of his employer's 700-acre estate at Hyde Park, N. Y.

Reared on a farm at Sheffield, Mass., Mr. Shears came to New York seeking his fortune. He found it in the will of his employer, leaving him $250,000 and a parcel of land.

Wave Causes Fatalities

HOLLAND, Mich., July 14 (AP)—A huge wave, described by Coast Guardmen as the worst they ever had seen, caused five fatalities along the eastern shore of Lake Michigan yesterday. At least a score of others were rescued as mountainous waves pounded the shore.

'Pickaback' Plane on Endurance Flight

SOUTHAMPTON, England, July 14 (AP)—The speedy half of Britain's novel pickaback plane—one plane atop another—started a 2,700-mile endurance flight over England and Ireland today.

The trip was in preparation for flights over the Atlantic by the Mercury, the upper and speedier half of the twin combination. It has a flying range of over 4,000 miles when fully fueled.

The Maia is the lower plane. It is slower, but lighter and with power to take the Mercury into the air. After performing its parent task this morning, the Maia returned to her base.

The planes separated by use of an involved lever system, after proper speed was reached.

Male Motorists Lead

Men drivers of autos outnumber women four to one but 60 per cent of the young people taking "driver training" study are women.

From Magellan to Hughes; World Is Now Little Apple

NEW YORK, July 14 (AP)—Old Mother Earth was just a little apple to Howard Hughes today.

The sportsman-millionaire's feat, almost slashing in half the previous record time of 7 days, 18 hours, 49 minutes, established by the late Wiley Post in July, 1933, marked the fourth complete world-circling flight in a heavier-than-air machine.

The first is now almost forgotten in the swift-changing standards of the speed age. That one was achieved in 1924 by a group of U. S. army planes led by Lieut. Lowell H. Smith.

Flying in leisurely hops, the Army pilots soared west to east from Seattle, Wash., taking 175 days, with an actual flying time of 15 days, 6 hours.

Then came Post and Gatty's spectacular dash in 1931, setting a mark of 8 days, 15 hours, 51 minutes.

Two years later, flying alone, Post chopped nearly a full day from his record performance with Gatty.

Magellan was seeking a westward passage to the Spice Islands of the East Indies when he set out from Seville, Spain, with five tiny vessels, headed by his flagship, the Trinidad. Greedy for plunder, he perished at the hands of treacherous natives in the Philippine Islands after rounding Cape Horn and discovering the "Great South Sea" which he named the Pacific.

Sir Francis Drake, the English privateer, was likewise seeking booty in the South Seas when he sailed with five small ships in 1577.

He plundered Spanish ships right and left as he passed through the Straits of Magellan, skirted the coast of Chile and Peru and then doubled the Cape of Good Hope en route home to England. Drake completed the circuit in two years and ten months—31 days less than Magellan's voyage.

Next came another Englishman, Thomas Cavendish, whose sailors wore silk and whose ships had sails of damask with a cloth-of-gold topmast covering. Cavendish, setting out in 1586 reached home 781 days later.

Seventeen years after Jules Verne's fictitious character, Phileas Fogg, sped around the world in 80 days and while critics still jeered at Verne's "impossible" dream, a woman newspaper reporter vindicated the great French writer.

In 1889, Elizabeth Cochrane, who wrote for Joseph Pulitzer's old New York World under the pseudonym of "Nelly Bly," startled the world and even Verne himself by hustling around the globe in 72 days, 6 hours and 11 minutes—New York to London, across the Indian Ocean to Hong Kong, thence to San Francisco and back to New York by rail.

George Francis Train broke the dashing Nelly's mark by five days the very next year. Then at least six other globe-trotting junkets shaved the record down to half Nelly's time in the next two decades, until, in 1913, John Henry Mears made the final boat-rail assault on the record before the airplane entered the competition to knock all previous marks galley-west. Mears made it in 35 days, 21 hours, 36 minutes.

But with the introduction of the plane, globe-girdling became a changed sport—as different as Howard Hughes' four-day rocket across the Northern Hemisphere and the legendary exploit of the ancient Greek Icarus, who soared from a high cliff with wings attached to his shoulders by wax—until the wax melted and he plummeted to his end.

Icarus — Magellan — Nelly Bly — Howard Hughes—

Seemingly only the stratosphere holds the answer to the question, "What next?"

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Finland in Line for 1940 Set of Games—Sox Have Chance to Climb Over Week End

Japan Abandons Plans To Hold Olympic Games

TOKYO, July 14 (AP)—The Japanese Government suddenly abandoned plans today to be host to the 1940 Olympics, because of the probable duration of the Chinese war, and the cost of financing the games.

The announcement of the cancellation by Public Welfare Minister Marquis Koichi Kido through Domei (Japanese News Agency) surprised the entire Nation, including the Japanese organizing committee whose members declared the XIIth Olympiad would be conducted "whether or not the government" supports it.

Various athletic organizations and newspapers in several countries have agitated for a boycott of the games if held in Japan but monetary reasons and military leaders' opposition to a growth of international among Japanese were cited to explain the suspension.

Prepared to Contribute

Despite several previous indications that Japan did not wholly support the 1940 events, the government had prepared to contribute 4,300,000 yen (about $1,250,000) toward the cost and build a $2,000,000 stadium near Tokyo.

Just three days ago a squad of 40 was selected for the Japanese football team and sent to the mountains to begin training.

(London and Helsingfors, Finland, had been mentioned as possible sites for the coming Olympiad if Japan found it impossible to be host.)

The cancellation was taken to indicate Japan is convinced the year-old conflict in China will continue until 1940. Japan lacks money and materials for the necessary sports structures.

Some Construction Under Way

Some smaller buildings were under construction. Foreign technicians had been working for months completing plans. Many athletes had started training, although soldiers were forbidden to enter the contests.

Count Michimasa Soyeshima, member of the International Olympic Committee, said Japan might bid for the 1948 games.

"I hope Japan can bid then," he said. "Apparently it is impossible to bid even for the 1944 games. The cancellation was inevitable under the present circumstances."

Formal Cabinet action on the decision announced by Marquis Kido is expected tomorrow, when approval by the regular Cabinet session is considered assured.

Actual jurisdiction in the matter rests with Kido's Ministry of Public Welfare and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, which issues permits for all imports of steel and other materials which would be needed for Olympic preparations.

Seihin Ikeda, who as Minister of Finance as well as Commerce and Industry directs Japan's wartime belt-tightening, has ranged himself on Kido's side.

The army's opposition to bringing the games to Japan was made apparent in 1936, when the 1940 contest was awarded to the City of Tokyo.

At that time Japan had just been through the military uprising of Feb. 26-29, 1936, and although the war with China was still a year ahead, political tension arising from the army's bid for greater power prevailed in the nation.

LONDON, July 14 (AP)—Lord Aberdare, member of the Executive International Olympics Committee, predicted today that Finland would be offered the 1940 Olympics, should the Japanese Government's reported withdrawal of its invitation be presented in formal statement.

He said the procedure would be for the International Olympics Committee to meet immediately upon receiving the official notice of cancellation. The games would then be offered to some other country.

If Finland were chosen, he said, a greater number of American university men would be able to compete.

Lord Aberdare said it was a "pity" the trouble occurred the first time the games were to have been held in Asia.

"But one realizes the difficulty of holding the games if the war is still on in 1940," he added. "It is far better if Tokyo in a sporting way gives up the games."

Finland was particularly anxious to stage the 1940 games though whether she would be prepared to take on the task now is doubtful, he said.

PARIS, July 14 (AP)—The Japanese Government' decision to renounce the holding of the 1940 Olympics in Tokyo was greeted with general satisfaction today by French sporting circles which long have felt the Chinese-Japanese War made the atmosphere difficult for competition in Japan.

France protested, with the United States and Great Britain, at the International Amateur Athletic Federation meeting in Paris, Jan. 3, against the Japanese plan to hold the games in September and October, 1940, on the grounds that student athletes would lose valuable school time.

For that reason, too, the French seemed pleased with Japan's decision and pointed out the award of the games to a European Nation would be more convenient for French athletes.

PRINCETON, N. J., July 14 (AP)—Asa S. Bushnell, director of the Central Office for Eastern Intercollegiate Athletics, expressed hope today that abandonment by the Japanese Government of the 1940 Olympics would result in a change in the date of the games back to August.

The head of the federation of various eastern intercollegiate leagues representing 55 colleges said at his home that the previously announced dates in late September for the Tokyo games would have worked a hardship on college athletes whose school terms would have been well under way on their return.

Bushnell added that since the Japanese Government has dropped its plans to be host to the Olympiad he was "glad the decision came as early as this so the country to which the games are shifted can prepare in time."

NEWMARKET, England, July 14 (AP)—The somewhat ponderous machinery of the International Olympic Committee will be set in motion immediately to provide a new site for the 1940 Olympic Games, Count Henri de Baillet-Latour of Belgium, I. O. C. president, said today.

The count was here when told that Tokyo would reliquish the games. Asked if there was any prospect that the games would have to be abandoned entirely he said:

"Certainly not. I am returning to London tonight and perhaps will know more about the next step then. But the first thing to do is to call a meeting of the I. O. C. to decide upon a new location for the games."

The I. O. C. head said there was no reason to assume now that the games would be awarded to Finland.

"The games are awarded to cities," he said, "and the international committee will decide upon an alternate site from among cities making offers."

HELSINGFORS, Finland, July 14 (AP)—Urho Kekkonen, Home Minister and also president of Finland's Amateur Athletic Union, declared today that Finland was prepared to arrange for the 1940 Olympic Games if they were offered to her.

Kekkonen said he was confident Finland could stage "first class games devoid of any propaganda" in spite of difficulties about accommodations.

On first hearing of Japan's decision against holding the games in Tokyo, Ernst Krogius, Finnish representative on the International Olympic Committee, said it was doubtful Finland could arrange accommodations by 1940.

CHICAGO, July 14 (AP)—The Japanese Government's cancellation of the 1940 Olympic Games in Tokyo was a surprise to Avery Brundage, president of the American Olympic Committee and a member of the International Committee, he said today.

"The games will be held elsewhere," Brundage said quickly, "unless the entire world is at war."

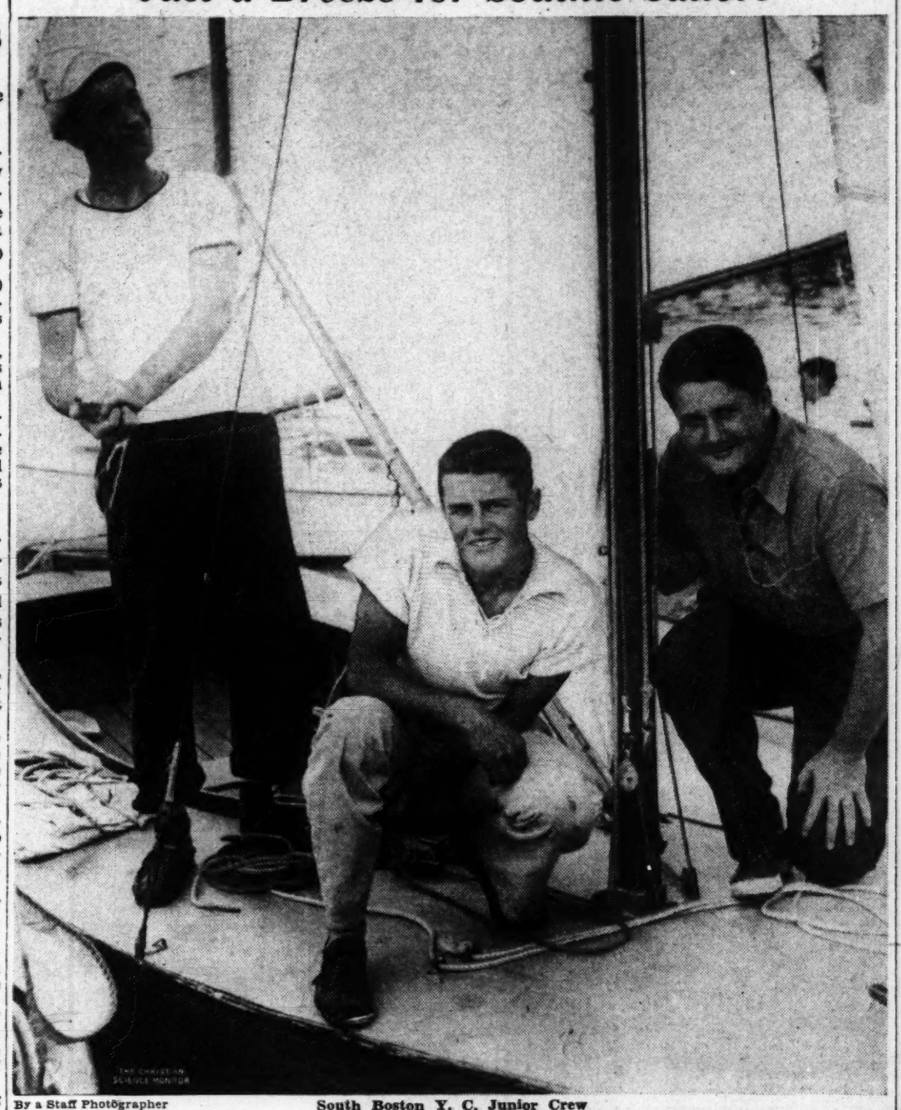
Brundage recalled that when the games were awarded to Japan, both England and Finland were strong bidders for the honor. He said present indications pointed toward either London or Helsingfors as host city.

The whole subject, Brundage said, would be left to the executive committee of the International Olympic Committee. This executive committee would not regularly meet until June, 1939. With time so short, Brundage said, a special meeting probably would be called soon.

The sudden cancellation of plans might result in some curtailment in plans for the 1940 games, Brundage said. Certain sports were mandatory, he explained, but minor sports might suffer.

Members of the executive committee are: President Count Henri de Baillet-Latour, Belgium; Vice-President J. S. Edstrom, Sweden; Marquis de Polignac, France; Lord Aberdare, England; Count Bonacossa, Italy; Dr. Karl Ritter Von Halt, Germany; and Brundage.

Just a Breeze for Southie Sailors



By a Staff Photographer

South Boston Y. C. Junior Crew

Left to Right—James Manning, Harry McDonough (Captain) and Charles Regan. The Southie Crew Won the South Shore Junior Championship at Duxbury, Yesterday

New Baseball Coach Chosen For Harvard

The Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports at Harvard University announced this afternoon that Floyd Shafter Stahl had been appointed head coach of baseball at Harvard, succeeding Fred Mitchell, who recently resigned. Stahl graduated from the University of Illinois in 1926. During his undergraduate days he played second, short, and in the outfield on the varsity nine. During the past eight years he has been head coach of baseball at Ohio State University.

Stahl will report at Cambridge next September and will be a year-round coach. At Ohio State he was assistant coach in basketball and football, but as yet it has not been determined just what his duties will be at Harvard in addition to baseball.

Adolph W. Samborski, director of intra-mural athletics at Harvard, will continue to coach the Harvard freshman baseball players.

American League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	45	27	.625
Cleveland	44	27	.620
Boston	42	30	.583
Washington	41	37	.526
Detroit	38	39	.494
Chicago	30	37	.448
Philadelphia	28	43	.394
St. Louis	22	50	.306

Results July 13

New York 15, St. Louis 12.
Philadelphia 5, Chicago 2.
Washington 4, Cleveland 3.
Boston 7, Detroit 4.
Detroit 9, Boston 5.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	44	26	.629
New York	47	28	.627
Cincinnati	41	31	.569
Chicago	38	35	.521
Boston	33	34	.493
Brooklyn	32	42	.432
St. Louis	29	42	.408
Philadelphia	21	47	.309

Results July 13

Brooklyn 10, Pittsburgh 5.
Cincinnati 6, New York 1 (eight innings).
Boston 10, St. Louis 5.
One game postponed.

Tiller Talk

The monopoly of Squantum and Duxbury junior crews in Finlay Cup sailing has at last been stemmed. Youngsters from the South Boston Yacht Club did the trick. Skippered by Harry McDonough, 16, and manned by James Manning, 15, John MacDonald, 17, and the heavy weather alternate, Charles Regan, the South Boston crew definitely sewed up the series yesterday by producing the most spectacular bit of covering and seamanship on the wind seen at South Shore junior sailing championships for several years.

In the first two days' sailing of the series, the experts could not pick an outstanding crew. In one race a crew would flash a brilliant first, but would drop in the following engagement. South Boston yesterday proved that they are an outstanding crew.

Sailing to two firsts and a second is not an unheard-of event, but it was the manner in which McDonough came from behind, working through lees and up to windward, that attracted attention. Then, keeping Duxbury, his closest rival, covered all the way, yet at the same time sailing his own race, the Southie skipper walked out to an easy championship. The South Boston margin was nine points over Duxbury at the conclusion of the series.

South Shore Juniors

(Final Standing)

South Boston, McDonough	41½
Duxbury, Boynton	32½
Hingham, Wambaugh	28½
Quincy, Montgomery	28¼
Squantum, McAleer	27
Cohasset, Cabot, Louis	23
Scituate, Whoriskey	16

The Squantum-Duxbury string has been in existence since 1930 . . . Since that time, Squantum has won the title on five occasions, while Duxbury has won it twice . . . Bobby Jamez of Cohasset won it in 1930 . . . Before that, Duxbury won the championship three times, and Hingham once . . . Although South Boston has only entered the Finlay Cup series in the past five years, this is her first conquest.

The fall of the defending champions, Squantum, in the series, is one of the mysteries of the 1938 Finlay Cup series . . . Roger McAleer, the skipper of the Squantum crew, has had a notable record, but evidently did not receive any of the breaks of wind shifts . . . It is true that fluky conditions existed in every race except the last, and that might have accounted for McAleer's poor showing . . . The South Boston crew did not pick everything right, but hustled and made their boat move when behind . . . They certainly were the best crew.

Duxbury, past master of Finlay Cup sailing, did the best job since it last won the cup in 1934 . . . As usual its spinnaker handling was on par with the best, in fact Gilbert Wilkinson was undoubtedly the best spinnaker man in the series . . . However, the Duxbury boys could not cope with the expertness of Southie.

This year's series marked the fewest protests . . . Duxbury protested three times, twice yesterday, but withdrew when she was left far astern of South Boston . . . The last time Duxbury won the Finlay Cup, she won it by protesting five times . . . Surely its crew and followers feel much better in losing by withdrawing those two protests yesterday.

The object of the Finlay Cup series has always been to determine the outstanding crew along the South Shore to represent the South Shore in the National junior sailing championships. It has been the opinion of this column that in deciding protests the judges should keep this idea in mind. In that way, a crew, which always protests, yet which is not the best crew, would not likely protest its way into the championship.

The North Shore championships for the Curtis Cup find at least seven junior crews participating off Marblehead starting next Monday . . . The winner of the Curtis Cup will join with South Boston, winner of the Finlay Cup, to represent this section in the Nationals being raced this year off Long Island late in August.

W. A. D.

Quarter-Finals See Interesting Matches in P. G. A.

SHAWNEE-ON-DELAWARE, Pa., July 14 (AP)—There was interest at all points today as eight survivors from a starting field of 108 of the Nation's crack professionals entered on quarter-final round competition in the P. G. A. championship over the broad, beetle-infested plains of the Shawnee Country Club.

There was interest in the top match of the draw because it sent Jimmy Hines, confident conqueror of two-year champion Denny Shute, against Byron Nelson, the transplanted Texan who had a 15-under-par score for 96 holes at the start of this morning's first 18 holes.

There was interest at bracket No. 2, for that sent straight-slugging Sam Snead against Jim Foulis, sad-faced son of the inventor of the mashie-niblick and only surprise survivor into the round of eight.

There was interest at bracket No. 4, since that matched Squire Gene Sarazen, possibly playing in one of his last national championships, with Henry Picard of Hershey, Pa., who always "should have" but never has won a national title.

But there was more interest than usual at bracket No. 3, where tall, rangy Horton Smith went up against small, compact Paul Runyan, besides Sarazen, the only former title-holder left in the field.

Horton and Paul, in all their years of big-time golf, never have met in match play. Two of golf's best putters, they have been paired together in numerous tournaments, have won the International Four-Ball title together, and were a winning foursomes team in the 1935 Ryder Cup matches. But as far as hand-to-hand combat is concerned, they might be total strangers.

They are on the same company pay roll, and good friends besides. They are almost exactly alike in their attitude toward the game which provides their livelihood, and a good one—both intent on it, intent on improving it for themselves and for others, intent on erasing whatever flaws may crop up from time to time.

One today was bound to go into the semifinals—if Horton, for the first time since his first P. G. A. 10 years ago and the second time in his career; if Paul, for the first time since he won his title at Buffalo in 1934. The only comment on the result, in Runyan's own words, can be:

"Anything that happens in the Smith-Runyan match won't be an upset."

Gillespie Advances In Defense of Title

HAVERFORD, Pa., July 14 (AP)—William "Billy" Gillespie, the defending champion from Atlanta, Ga., advanced to the quarterfinals of the Junior National Interscholastic tennis championships yesterday.

Gillespie, representing Scarborough, N. Y., School, beat George Kraft, of Erasmus Hall, 6—1, 6—3.

Larry Dee, of San Francisco; Charles Olewine, of Santa Monica, Calif.; William Umstaedter, of Millburn, N. J.; Richard McKee, of Miami Beach; Don Buffington, of Atlanta; and Melville Jordan, of Woodbury Forest School, Va., joined Gillespie in gaining the round of eight. John Kramer, of Los Angeles, reached the quarterfinals on Monday.

N. H. State Golf

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., July 14—The 32d Annual New Hampshire golf championship, one of the oldest tournaments in the country, opened today on the famous Bretton Woods course here. The event is expected to be closely contested.

The present champion is Joseph Melansen of the Kingwood Club, Wolfboro, who triumphed in 1936 at the Manchester Country Club and repeated last year at the Keene Country Club.

Hank Soar Signed Up

NEW YORK, July 14 (AP)—Hank Soar of Pawtucket, R. I., leading ground-gainer of the New York Football Giants last fall, has accepted terms for 1938, it was announced today by President John V. Mara. Soar starred for Providence College for two years and the Boston Shamrocks for one before going to the Giants last season. This year he will be joined in training camp by Dick Vitullo, 220-pound blocking back, who led interference for him at Providence in 1935.

Clint Frank Out

CHICAGO, July 14 (AP)—Clint Frank of Yale and Sam Chapman of California, two of last season's brightest football stars, will not play with the All-Star collegiate eleven which will battle the Washington Redskins at Soldier Field, Aug. 31. Frank is on a European tour and Chapman is making good in baseball with the Philadelphia Athletics.

Yacht Protest Filed

BRISTOL, R. I., July 14 (AP)—Four protests were filed by rival skippers in the fifth race of the eastern championship regatta of the 12½-foot knockabout class for the Nathaniel Herreshoff Memorial Trophy yesterday. A tentative standing gave Bristol 26 points, New Bedford 23 and Beverly 18.

Red Sox Expect to Humble Browns in Fenway Series

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Gabby Street's humble St. Louis Browns, stepping stones for the Yankees in their climb to first place in the American League, open a four-game series at Fenway Park tomorrow. It is conceivable the cellar dwellers could perform a similar duty for the Red Sox, who were only three games in back of the leaders after dividing yesterday's double-header with the Detroit Tigers.

A clean sweep, or even a three-out-of-four edge in the Street meetings, might create a two-team pennant duel between the Sox and Yanks. Gabby's pitching resembles the staff of a minor league club and should continue to serve as batting practice for the locals.

Sox Have Won Eight

In this approaching Fenway series, the Erowns will be trying for their initial victory here. The locals have taken eight of the nine games to date, the lone St. Louis triumph coming at Sportsman's Park. Singles are scheduled for tomorrow and Saturday, with a twin bill closing the set on Sunday.

Although the Red Sox still figure they can catch the leading Yankees, they must first get by the Indians. Only 2½ games were between Boston and Cleveland in the standing prior to today's Fenway engagement with the Tigers.

The Cleveland part of the trick should not be difficult. The warriors have shown definite signs of slipping on this third eastern invasion. They come to Boston one week from tomorrow for the beginning of a series which may possibly complete their collapse.

Dickman's Third

Yesterday's double-header saw the triumph of one young Red Sox pitcher and the defeat of another. Emerson Dickman, the former Washington and Lee collegian, won the opener. Jim Bagby, who took his early schooling around Atlanta, Ga., fell before Elden Auker in the second.

It was Dickman's third victory in succession, and likewise his third of the season—his freshman year in the American League. He beat the Athletics in 4 1-3 innings of rescue work at Philadelphia, July 2, and followed this up with a winning relief effort against the Yankees at Fenway Park, last Friday. Dick had previously started two games, but had been knocked out and beaten in both.

The collegian's efforts in competition with the hard-hitting Tigers yesterday were considerably more effective than what he could offer a month ago. His record suggests rapid improvement. Bagby is also coming along fast. These boys are making the grade, although their progress has been slow. Manager Joe Cronin's faith in them is being vindicated.

McKain Helped

Dickman just missed pitching his first complete game yesterday. Cronin kept him in until one Tiger had been retired in the ninth, with two on base, and then called Archie McKain out of the bull pen. Left-handed Archie promptly forced left-handed Chet Morgan to hit into a double play.

Dickman is developing into quite a hitter. His current average is an even .400, compiled with six safeties in 15 tries. At Washington and Lee, Dick was a dangerous man with the stick. He looks out of place at the plate, but has a good eye. One of his hits was a home run in Philadelphia.

Now that Bagby and Dickman have earned starting jobs, Cronin has four regulars in condition to throw at the opposition. The others are Grove and Marcum. Jack Wilson may return at any moment, but as yet is a question mark.

Despite three home runs by Johnny Mize, the Bees took the Cardinals yesterday, 10 to 5. Jim Turner, assisted by Dick Errickson, scored his eighth victory. The Bees today are within two games of the fourth-place Chicago Cubs in the National League race.

W. W. Adams Beats Champion Polland

The third day of the American Chess Federation Congress now in progress at the Hotel Touraine, Boston, was devoted to adjourned games, in the morning and afternoon sessions, and to the fifth round in the evening session. Harold Morton, New England Champion, won 2½ points in the day's play, defeating D. Marcus, Boston University expert, in a complicated ending in which he outmaneuvered his less experienced opponent, drawing with D. MacMurray, who was conceded to have a forced win when their fourth-round match was adjourned late Tuesday, and defeating J. Edelston, Pittsburgh, Pa., in a well-played Ruy Lopez in which he worked up a successful attack.

Another local expert, Weaver Adams, present state champion, finished off David Polland, who won this event last year in Chicago. The adjourned position was without hope for the New York expert, but Adams concluded the game in pleasing and artistic fashion with a forced mate. Adams was less fortunate in his fifth-round encounter with J. Rauch, Montreal, and found that his attacking efforts against his opponent's King side left his own Queen side open to attack which he could not successfully stave off.

Two players from each section will qualify for the championship tournament, which will begin Friday night at 7 p. m. The point summary of the players:

Section 1. Polland and Murdock, each 3-1; Rosenzweig, 2½-1½, 1 adj.; Adams, 2½-2½; Holland, 1-2, 1 adj.; Rauch and Woods, each 1-3.

Section 2. Jaffe, 4½-½; Horowitz, 3½-½; Daly and Martin, each 2½-1½; Kline and Brauconnier, each 1-3; Holloway, 0-5.

Section 3. Kashdan, 3½-½; Collins, 3-0, 1 adj.; Lyman, 2½-2½; Barnes, 1-2, 1 adj.; Epstein, 2-3; Barron and Mitchell, each ½-2½, with 1 adj.

Section 4. Blumin, 4-0; Santasiere, 2½-½, 1 adj.; Fliegel, 2½-1½; Suesman, 2-2; Soudakoff, ½-2½, 1 adj.; Bellomo, ½-3½; Mayers, 0-3, 1 adj.

Section 5. Moscowitz, 3-0, 1 adj.; Shainswit, 2½-½, 1 adj.; Garfinkel, 2-1, 2 adj.; Wolk, 2½-1½; Brounhion, 2-2; Lewis, 1-4; Bellamy, 0-4.

Section 6. Morton, 3½-½; MacMurray, 3½-1½; Dahlstrom, 3-1; Marcus, 2-2; Fulop, 2-3; Gring, 1-3.

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

When Arizona Was a Forest

By Carroll Lane Fenton

Tom Brooks was at the wheel as the car crossed northwestern Arizona. Before it stretched bare, dry plains crossed by narrow valleys called "arroyos." Behind it were more barren plains. A sun that had glared since early morning made the paved road dance a jig.

Tom blinked and rubbed his eyes.

"Sis, did you think any country could be so dry and so brown?" he asked. "Do you suppose it ever had creeks and groves like those in our south pasture?"

Near the Painted Desert he got an answer. It was not very clear at first, for the hills still were gray, brown, and red, with only a few stunted trees. Their slopes and gullies had almost no grass, while the "river" at their feet was nothing but a stretch of sand with damp places near its center. Mary stood beside a juniper; it hardly came above her head!

Yet those dry hills, whose living trees were so small, held millions of dead plant giants. Everywhere Tom and Mary looked, they saw logs that had been petrified, or turned into stone. They stuck out from cliffs and covered slopes; they had rolled into every gully. Between them, the ground was covered by petrified branches and chips. Tom's father guessed that there were fifty cords in one pile.

"The fellow who named this the Petrified Forest surely knew what he was doing," he remarked.

Tom parked beside the museum at the foot of another hill.

"Ranger, what about these logs?" he asked of the sun-browned man who strolled over to them with a pleasant smile. "They are bigger than any we have at home, and we see a hundred times more of them. Yet this country seems too hot and dry to raise a decent cottonwood!"

The ranger's answer was simple enough—though it brought out some amazing contrasts. Arizona is high and bare today, but when the Petrified Forests grew, much of it was swampy lowland, he explained. Rivers wound toward the sea, their banks shaded by evergreens that looked a good deal like pines. Reptiles shaped like crocodiles swam about or took lazy sun baths on banks of muddy sand. Clouds cut the brightness of the sun; no winter winds came out of the North; snow storms were unheard of. Not even a real autumn or spring varied the lazy peace of the swamp.

Rainy Seasons

Yet the peace sometimes was broken. Rainy seasons turned the rivers into floods. They cut at their banks and uprooted trees, carrying the trunks downstream till they lodged upon muddy bars. Each flood brought more and more 'logs, along with tons of sand and clay which covered logs already stranded. Thus layers of trees were buried and petrified as the sands or muds turned into stone.

South and west of the swamp were many volcanoes, which belched out vast clouds of ashes that were carried away by winds. When eruptions were greatest, those ashes buried stumps of dead trees and destroyed others that were living.

The ranger led Tom and Mary to trees which stood in beds of volcanic ash many feet in thickness.

Storms often followed eruptions, he told them. Every storm meant lightning, which often started forest fires. They burned into wood as well as bark, killed many acres of forest, and left deep scars on trunks that later became petrified.

Tom's father had seen "burned-over" country, and soon found a place where logs were scattered just as trees fall after a fire. But Mary was the first to find a label pointing to fire scars and charred wood.

The ranger also told Tom and Mary of fossil forests in Yellowstone National Park. "Go there, if you can, and climb Specimen Ridge," he said. "You'll start from a prairie where antelope live; then you'll climb a hill with fir and pine groves, till you finally cross a trail. It seems to get nowhere for a while; then it comes out on a ridge among large fossil trees that still are standing, after millions of years. Though they're younger than the trees down here, they were growing near a volcano while the Yellowstone country was made.

"The volcano gave them rich, fresh soil—but it also killed the forests. Instead of belching ashes, it threw out countless tons of coarser stuff that rained down upon the woods. Limbs were broken and trunks were split; the stumps were buried in rubbish. Like our trees in Arizona, they slowly were replaced by agate and opal while the loose rock around them became stone.

The Forests Persisted

"Still, the forests did not disappear. Without trying or knowing a thing about it, the trees worked as hard to live as do trees on our bare hills. A few always lived through each eruption or left their cones in the new volcanic soil. Seeds in those cones began to grow; in time they produced new forests which lived for thousands of years before they, also, were killed. Look closely and you will see ten tree-beds when you climb Specimen Ridge."

Men did not live in the West when the Yellowstone forests were growing. No one lived in the Arizona woods either, yet their logs made the walls of a tiny town. Mary saw it on a little hill, but she stopped so often to take photographs that Tom almost reached it first.

This town was built by Indians, long after the forests were petrified and the swamp was pushed up into a plateau. The Indians made walls of the stony wood, adding roofs of mud, grass and sticks. In the end, they had a good home, which kept out the sun and the winds which often blew across the desert.

They worked hard, but game soon became scarce, and the soil was too poor for gardens. One summer the springs failed, and the last herds of antelope wandered to a distant river. The Indians took the few things they could carry and went to find a new home.

Mary read this story on a label which rangers had placed beside the pueblo. She noticed broken pots, a fireplace, and a stone meal-grinder, or "metate," that an Indian woman had left behind. She also found the dry hills where the springs once had been.

"Tom," she remarked, "these petrified logs are pretty; I'd like a house made of them for myself. But I'd want it to be larger than this one—and I shouldn't like it to be in a place where rain almost never falls. I'd much rather have it in our own green pasture—or even in a place with as much water as there was when Arizona was a forest, ages and ages ago!"

A Linocut by Raphael Nelson

The Polar Bear Is Not as Friendly as He Looks

There are many kinds of bear on this planet. Some are friendly animals, others the reverse. The polar bear is one of the latter kind. He looks friendly enough, but his looks are apt to belie him. He differs from all other bears in having a completely white coat. With the exception of the Rocky Mountain goat, he is the only wild animal that remains white at all seasons.

Polar bear lives, of course, in the Arctic regions, leading a rather solitary existence on the ice-bound mainland or adjacent islands. He depends for food on what he can get. Happily for him, he is not particular, and can subsist equally well on seal, walrus, stranded whale, fish, and sea-fowl—even upon the eggs of sea-fowl, if he can find any. During the long northern winter night, he prowls about on the ice.

He is one of the largest bears on earth. An adult often grows to a length of nine feet, and may weigh about 1,000 pounds, for not only are his bones big, but his muscles are heavy, and made for hard work and hard swimming. You can realize what a superb swimmer he must be when I tell you that one of his kind was lately seen 80 miles from the nearest land, and out of sight of floating ice!

How Music Traveled

By Nicolas Slonimsky

All the time learned composers were writing music with tricky counterpoint, there flourished music of another kind—music without grammar, without rules, music without notes.

Traveling musicians were the composers of this music without notes, and naturally the melodies they wrote, or rather they did not write—for they did not know how to write music—were of the simplest kind. Just because they were so simple, they touched the hearts of people who could not appreciate the wonders of counterpoint.

These wandering musicians were called minstrels in English. Kings and landlords tried to pick the best minstrels for performances, and those that were chosen rose to great fame.

At first, learned musicians kept away from these traveling tune-makers. But little by little, the songs of the minstrels became so well known that even composers who believed that only difficult music could be good, became interested. The names of many of the minstrels who composed these songs were not known, any more than we remember the name of the composer of our favorite radio tune, although we can whistle that tune. When a composer is so completely forgotten that no one remembers his name, his tunes are called folk-songs, songs of the people.

Minstrels in Demand

One of the songs, composed by a minstrel 400 years ago, became so popular with serious composers that they plumed it with clever counterpoint, and used it in their own works. Many learned compositions are now known by the name of that French song: L'homme armé.

Soon it came about that a king's festival was not a festival at all without a company of minstrels to sing and play and dance. In an old bill of the time of Edward VI there is an interesting item: "Minstrels, nine, seven at 18 pounds 5s., one at 24 pounds 6s. 8d., and one at 3 pounds 6s. 8d.," which shows that there were highly paid minstrels in those times as there are highly paid tenors in our time.

Little by little, minstrels lost their amateur standing and went professional. They became interested more in money and glory than in the progress of their art, and soon lost the wonderful ability to compose beautiful melodies. A really old-fashioned minstrel always had a trade besides. In Wagner's famous opera, "Master Singers of Nuremberg," the great minstrel Hans Sachs is a cobbler, and composition of songs was just a hobby with him.

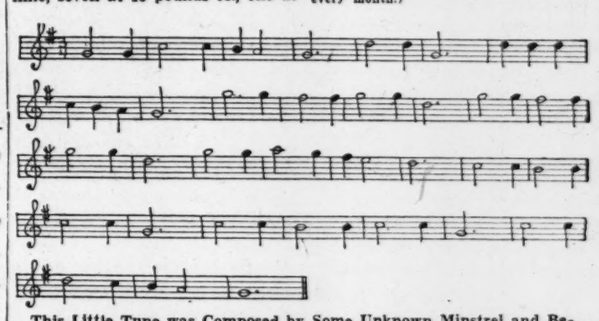
There were clubs and exclusive guilds among minstrels, and the rules were very strict for good conduct in business and art. These societies existed for many centuries, and some of our modern singing societies are great-great-great-great-grandchildren of Hans Sachs' Master Singer Guilds.

How Printing Helped

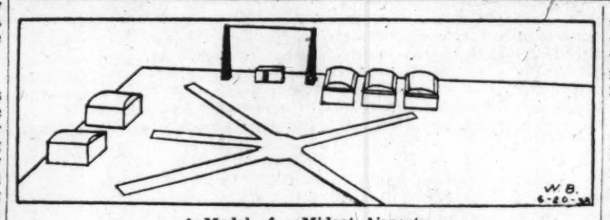
At the time minstrels flourished, the musical alphabet was so complete that composers could write down any music, no matter how complicated. Minstrels helped to spread a new kind of music, in which the time and the key were definitely marked. This new kind of music was called, in Latin, a New Art (Ars Nova).

When Columbus discovered America, printing had already been invented. Soon the first book with musical examples was printed, and new compositions became known all over the European world. The first printed music looks very crude, but four hundred years ago it was a great advancement. Every musician could now study great works, and learn the New Art of Music. That is why in music history there are so many great composers known who lived at the time of the invention of printing, and why this period is often called a great era in music. It is not that the sixteenth-century great composers were so much greater than fourteenth-century great composers, but the former could print their works without waiting to be discovered in some old library, while the latter had had no such means of making their music known. Five hundred years from now, music history books may say that the greatest era in singing and acting was after 1900, because before that time there were no gramophones to preserve the voices and no moving pictures to preserve the faces of great actors.

(This is the tenth article in this series on the history of music that is appearing on this page on the second Thursday every month.)



This Little Tune was Composed by Some Unknown Minstrel and Became so Popular That Great and Learned Composers Wrote Complicated and Difficult Works Using This Melody as the Main Theme



A Model of a Midget Airport

Fun With Model Airplanes

By William Bres

III

You have been waiting impatiently, by this time, for some details on the actual airport layout itself. At the head of this article, you will find a simple airport layout that can be built up very easily. Here are the important details. Landing field, runways and hangars (airplane houses) must be built to scale. A typical hangar that may be built up and covered by model airplane tissue or made up of wooden sides should be approximately 9" long, 9" wide and 4" inches high.

If you are planning to set your airport up in a small space, the hangars may be made smaller, but not so small that they cannot hold a single plane. The diagram shows five such hangars. Grass green crepe paper will provide a realistic grass setting, with runways made of light cardboard to resemble cement pavement. You can add a large administration building if you have room and a few minor repair shops. The little radio station and its towers should be very simple. Here are a few instructions for building the towers.

For materials you will need a little glue and ten strips of wood (balsa) 1/8"x1/4"x20" long. The height of your towers depends upon the size of your airport. With the hangars that are 9"x9"x4", the proper size for towers is approximately 16" high, coming to a point at the top and having a square base of 3½" on each side. First make two sides exactly alike, decreasing the height between cross braces as you approach the top. If you have used the soft wood recommended (balsa), pins may easily be put through to hold the braces while they are drying. When the two sides are done, tie a piece of thread around the two tips and glue them together at the same time. Then put in the bottom pieces and the rest follows easily.

That finishes our instructions for the airport. There are many places where a little airport, well made, will fit in beautifully. A bureau in my room has been my landing field for over five years.

A Flying Model

The propeller is a very important part of an airplane. In building a flying model, the propeller must be accurately designed, cut and assembled.

Today we shall learn how to begin to build a simple stick model airplane that should fly beautifully. It is the Super-Flyer, pictured on the extreme left of the cut at the head of the first article. It is not a difficult model to build and both amateur and experienced model builders should enjoy constructing and flying it. We shall start by giving very clear directions for cutting and making the propeller.

But before we go on to a new type of airplane, may we ask a question about the three models described in our first two articles? What success have you had in building them? Remember, if you run into difficulties with any of these models, the author of the articles will be glad to help you. Write to him, care of The Young Folks' Page, and tell him what your difficulty is.

First now, a few words generally on propellers. The propellers used on the real airplanes and those used on flying models are very different in size and width. This is because airplane motors whirl real propellers around at a much greater speed. Only in recent years with the development of the small gas motors for larger models has the model airplane propeller approached in dimensions that on a real airplane.

For models, we can generally put propellers in three classes: scale propellers made exactly like the real ones to give the model a realistic appearance; contest and flying propellers to enable the model to give the greatest flight performances; and propellers that are a compromise between looks and flying efficiency. Especially for the airplane we are to build today, the wide, cup bladed propeller for contests and flight efficiency will be taken up.

Cutting the Propeller

The picture on this page, of propellers in various stages of construction, is, in itself, an excellent outline illustration of the five important steps. First we see the ordinary block of wood of the desired length, width and thickness. The blank is cut after we determine the blade area needed. The third step, of carving the first side of our propeller, is simple once we have determined how much "cup" the blade should have and whether we want a right handed or left handed propeller. Then we merely turn the blade around and carve the other side.

Our Super-Flyer will need a propeller so let us start to make one for it.

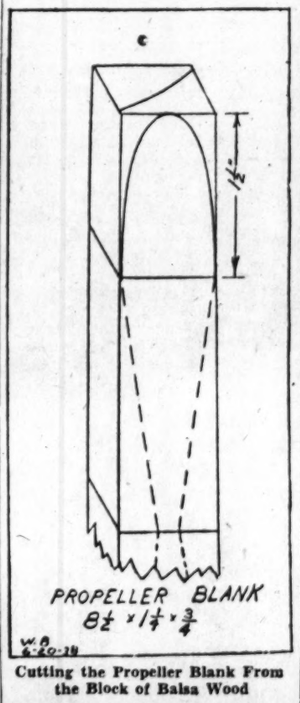
Secure a piece of medium hard balsa wood 8½" x 1¼" x ¾". Follow very closely the plans you find on this page. Measure down from each end of the block exactly 1½" and draw a line across. This line represents the widest point on the blade of your propeller. Now find and mark the exact center of the block. Draw an ellipse ¾" long (the long way on the block) and ¼" wide using the dot you have made as the center. Draw the lines as shown to the points 1½" in. Round off the edges with your pencil so that the drawing of the blank will be finished. Cut out the blank with a sharp single edged razor or with a coping saw.

For the second step, carve away the upper right side, then turn the propeller blank one half revolution and again carve away the right side always cutting away from you to avoid injuring yourself. Reverse the propeller and carve the other side. Sandpaper and finish it.

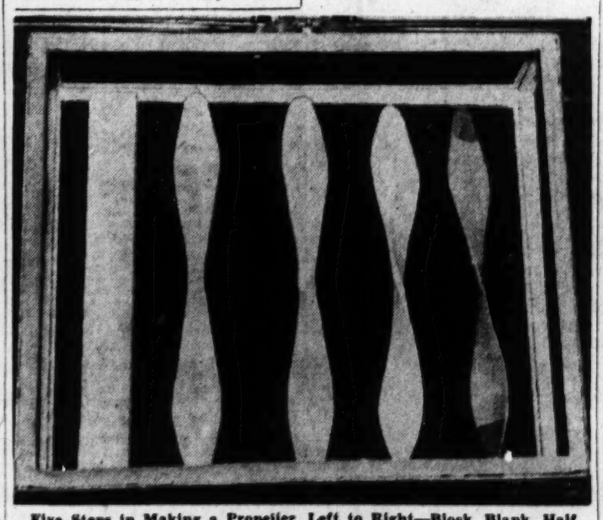
You will need the following materials:

1. One strip of balsa wood 18" x 1/8" x ¼", for the fuselage.
2. One strip of balsa wood 3-32" sq. x 36" for the tail.
3. Three strips of balsa wood ¼" sq. x 36" for the wing.
4. A few feet of thread to secure the fittings.
5. One large thrust bearing to hold the propeller.
6. One foot of No. 8 piano wire for the fittings.
7. One sheet of special model tissue for covering.
8. One bottle of model dope, to glue the paper to the balsa.
9. A tube or bottle of model airplane cement.
10. Eight feet of aircraft rubber for elastic motor.
11. Four small washers (⅛").

We shall finish the directions for building and adjusting this model in the next article.



Cutting the Propeller Blank From the Block of Balsa Wood



Five Steps in Making a Propeller, Left to Right—Block, Blank, Half Carved, Carved, Finished

Specimens From a Mica Quarry

Combining pleasant motor trips with the study of minerals, brings us to a new world of wonders—to the beauty that lies beneath the ground as well as above it—to sparkling quartz crystals, golden cubes of pyrites, delicate purple of amythests, or ruby red of garnet.

It was for the Strickland Quarry at Portland, Connecticut, known as the "Mineralogists Paradise" that we started out one bright, sunshiny day. The air was very clear and we were full of the spirit of adventure. Only twice did we stop to make inquiries as to our destination. The policeman we asked had never heard of the quarry, but a man in a seed store directed us off the main highway, to a smooth dirt road that led to the bottom of Collins Hill and to a narrow dirt road that wound up the mountain to our point of destination.

On the way, Peter read the list of minerals we might hope to find at the quarry—more than fifty—and small John, by his many questions as to the color and hardness of each type, soon had us well informed on the characteristics of the specimens we hoped to collect.

The Strickland Quarry was opened in 1904 and has been in operation almost continuously ever since. Every year more than 2000 tons of potash feldspar, known scientifically as microcline and orthoclase, are quarried here and shipped to the pottery and glass industries for use in the manufacture of porcelain in the body of the ware and the glaze for its surface. Feldspar is used in scouring soaps also.

Getting Permission

With 50-odd varieties of minerals in mind, it is not surprising that we were eager to begin to pick over the dump pile at the quarry. We parked the car under a tree, and with our hammers, papers and sacks, went up to the little shack where the Superintendent had his quarters.

We always ask permission to work over a dump pile, explaining that we are amateur collectors. Permission is usually granted, unless the quarry is working hard, and then the collector is politely asked to come to search after working hours, or on Sunday. Only on one occasion, in the many trips we have taken, was such permission refused, and even then we were allowed to look about, but not to "pick."

This day we were told courteously we might search on the dump and were asked to listen for the bell that rang as a warning when the derrick was coming up from the mine with its scoop, to drop more rock material upon the already abundant pile of mine debris. We waited only long enough to say a polite and grateful, "thank-you," and the search was on.

What fun we had! The sun shone down upon the mica. How it sparkled, dazzling our eyes! Our first good specimen was white mica, although John took many smaller pieces to use for "windows" in a house he was building. We found pink feldspar and white albite, we found black and green tourmaline. Peter picked up a lovely lavendar shaded stone which we afterwards learned was lepidolite. Such colors! It was like being in a garden of rock flowers. Except for the ring of the warning bell, the only sound was that of the song birds. No one seemed to know we were there.

Wrapping the Specimens

We ate our picnic lunch beside the car and then carefully wrapped our precious specimens in old newspapers. One mineral must be protected from another for each varies in brittleness or softness.

Before starting for the homeward stretch we went back to the shack to thank the superintendent who had made our day possible. We had a surprise waiting for us.

"We can't begin to thank you for the good time we have had," we said, honestly enough, "we won't forget the Strickland Quarry for a long time, sir, thanks to you."

He looked a wee bit puzzled and then smiled quizzically, as he replied "I'm glad if you were able to obtain some specimens—but you see, this isn't the Strickland Quarry. This is the Connecticut Mica and Mining Company. We are just 100 feet from the Strickland Quarry where there is a much larger working—"

We couldn't help a little gasp. After all we had simply asked for permission to pick over the dump pile. Then we met the superintendent's eye. "We had a fine time, sir, and we're not a bit sorry we made this mistake. It gives us a very good reason to come again."

Slowly we went down the narrow dirt road of the mountain, wound our way past fields and a few scatterd farms, toward the main highway and home, all looking forward to another day, in the not too distant future, when we should pass this way again. **Janet P. Johl**

The Shell

This is the whitest thing I know:
A sea shell polished by the slow
Sweep of waves upon the sand;
Here within the curve of hand
I hold the mystery of the sea
And wind and wave come back to me
In whorlèd thunder to my ear.
But this clear curve of white is more
Than tide or spread of ocean floor;
Motionless color I can keep.
Imprisoned now forever here
A part of sea lies fast asleep.

JOHN RITCHEY

This Minstrel, or Traveling Musician, Is a One-Man Orchestra. See His Pipe, Drum and Stick, Cap and Bells. He Walks on Stilts to Attract Attention

A Nautical Cat

Most animals can swim, but few of those who might be termed "landlubbers" really enjoy it, and many don't like it at all. Cats, for instance. Yet even here there are exceptions.

At High Ferry, in the north of England, there lived until a short time ago, when it decided to carve out a career for itself, a cat who was not only a splendid swimmer, but quite evidently enjoyed the exercise. Frequently it chose to follow the ferryboat across the river, keeping close behind it, but never asking to be taken on board. From its youth it took to the water naturally, its unusually large paws helping it to make quick headway while swimming. Another remarkable thing about this cat is that it actually prefers drinking water to drinking milk.

Quite recently it decided to give up the land altogether and become a sailor-cat. In order to attain its object it set about endearing itself to some Norwegian sailors, with the result that the sailors have taken it with them to Norway as part of their crew.

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The Moving Finger

Years ago men who navigated ships did so more or less by guesswork. They had few instruments to guide them, and those few were very inaccurate. In recent times, however, the sailor has been given many wonders to help him get safely from port to port, the latest, and greatest, being the Sperry-Villiers odograph.

This amazing device can record on a chart the wanderings of an entire voyage, without the captain, or anyone else, on board to help in any way. Just so long as the ship, fitted with a Sperry-Villiers odograph, continues to move over the water, so long will a delicate pencil point move over a chart at the same proportionate speed. Every twist and turn of the vessel is recorded.

The new device has been called "The Moving Finger," and that is exactly what it is. With uncanny exactitude it tells the skipper where he is at any given moment. Naturally this saves an enormous amount of working out of positions by the navigating officers, and, furthermore, it does away with all that anxious waiting on the part of shipmasters for breaks in the clouds to give them a sight of the sun at noon. It would certainly seem that the sextant, which has done duty for so many years, has been supplanted.

One wonders what Columbus would say if he could see some of the modern wonders of navigation on the bridge of any good-sized steamer! One is inclined to suppose he would look upon the modern seafaring life as dull in comparison with what it was in his day.

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The Home Forum

Woman of Sardinia

CAROLINA has seen many summers bud, blossom, and fade. Many brief twilights has she known, closing in sharply round her mountain home, dying away into a star-lit darkness above the steel peaks of Gennargentu.

Toil has been her lot, the constant toil of wrestling from the capricious, primitive land the fruits of the earth in their different seasons. She still works, as she has always worked, heedless of time itself: eating only when she is hungry, sleeping when she is inclined, forever unaware of the church clock booming out the hours.

* * *

SURROUNDED BY HER children and her grandchildren, she lives in a house of two rooms, rough-hewn from stone and opening Roman-fashion off a central courtyard. Within these walls she has passed through childhood, girlhood and wifehood, a rich peasant according to the standards of her village. Now she seldom moves far from the yard where, beneath the doubtful shade of vine and pomegranate, she squats on the dusty, stony, uneven ground, sorting grain. From time to time, while her wrinkled hands are busy sifting wheat from chaff, she gazes wistfully through the open archway into the narrow street. She loves to watch the women passing to and fro, barefooted, to the orchards and olive groves, large, hand-woven baskets balanced on their dark, shawled heads. In her youth and buxom maturity she, too, carried such loads over the ruts and stones, bending her willing back to the burden of heavy sacks of maize and almonds which she would spread out to dry on the flat roof above her kitchen.

* * *

NOW, FROM HER corner of the yard, she contents herself with looking on at the world and its activities, her black eyes still keen-sighted, her wrinkled fingers never idle. One day she is spinning; the next, she is stuffing a mattress with sheep's wool. Sometimes the creak of her loom is heard from dawn till dusk; and, under the practiced skill of her hands, saddle-bags of strange traditional pattern are created for her son, the hunter of mouflon. As she sits at her work, the rumble of the ox carts sounds like strange, familiar music to her ears, and she smiles as she watches the oxen straining under a monstrous load of hay, their frail fawn ankles seeming to bend inwards with the greatness of their burden.

She never tires of gazing at the procession of water-pots which daily moves in the direction of the well. A slow, dignified procession of water-pots, balanced evenly on a multitude of dark heads; a pageant of pitchers, green-glazed, Roman-shaped, commonplace pails of zinc, buckets made of cork. Time was when she could carry a large tub of wet washing in just such a fashion, her head erect, her back straight, her voluminous skirts and petticoats swinging with every lissom step, the gold ornaments of tradition fastening her blouse, bright in the glare of the southern sun.

* * *

SHE GOES NO further today than the white-washed church on the hill. After six days of toil, she prepares herself for worship; she bakes no bread, prepares no cheese from ewe's milk, nor turns maize into flat, pale slabs of *polenta*. Her loom is idle, her shuttle abandoned in a dark corner of the kitchen. She attires herself with care in her traditional costume. The bouncing flare of her black skirt and embroidered apron still become her; the scarlet sleeves of her bolero are bright, unfaded by time; her head-scarf is rich with gaily colored needlework flowers, stitched long ago on a background of black cashmere, deeply fringed.

What a pageant of costume and finery accompanies her through the twisted lanes to the tune of the church bells! To Carolina, to everyone, this is the most important day of the week, this is the most important occasion, the time-honored routine of Sunday. The sight of youth, attired in the ageless fashion of the mountain people, recalls many such sabbaths to the old woman's mind. In memory, she lives again her childhood, girlhood and the years of married life. Under the fatherly shadow of the *Chiesa*, she has passed her whole existence. She has seen no strange cities. Never stirring from this village of primitive stone, she knows, in the cycle of the year, the first appearance of snow on Gennargentu, the first shimmer of heat quivering above the airless plains which stretch out to infinity beneath the hills.

* * *

WHEN THE SERVICE is over, she climbs with a sturdy breathless effort to the open ground above the church. She has never missed the Sunday dancing, and believes she never will. Her feet beat time to the jerking rhythm of the accordion, swelling out the notes of the familiar folk-tune. Not a step that she does not watch and criticize, as the dancing circle jumps, hops and swings to the sway of the music. How old the dance, how old the time-honored tune, she does not know.

She is contented to look on at the dancing, and at life. In her wisdom, she does not regret the passing of the years. She is conscious of a life well lived. She has toiled without ceasing, borne sorrow with philosophy. When the music breaks off abruptly at sundown, she stares across the wild horizon, a look of great love transfiguring her face. Steel peaks rise above the desolate hills, a bare country rolls out to meet the plains, a country of brown, baked earth, of stunted, shadeless trees, of scrub, bush and prickly pear. She knows every mood of her solitary world, accepting with deep affection the bite of the winter wind, the blistering strength of the summer sun, thankful always for a rich harvesting of the stubborn soil.

J. D. T.

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I Miss the Sea

NOW that the muted, old music of the sea no longer fills my every hour, I find myself missing remembered melodies of wind and water and longing for the slow-moving measures of waves when the tide is low. I miss the shrill, unbeautiful cries of gulls and the endless wheeling of white wings overhead. I miss the fretted stain of foam on smooth beaches and the glitter of salt-rimmed rocks. I miss the sea-smell, too, and the flash of sails, and pipers stilt-walking in the sun, but more than any one of these I miss the foghorns on dark nights. Miles away they are still calling, the sound of their voices like the lowing of cattle drifting from dim, sea-pastures where the gray waves graze. But I am too far away to hear them. Somewhere in little towns along the coast other people are sleeping, reassured by their companionship as by the quiet breathing of a familiar animal, while I, in the shadow of quiet hills, lie awake, remembering.

E. E. L.

BY Courtesy of the Freer Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C., to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A BRONZE CEREMONIAL VESSEL FROM CHINA

THIS bronze vessel was made in China during the Han dynasty (206 B. C.-221 A. D.). Its surface decoration is a silver inlay, the pattern of which is probably based, in the manner of ancient Chinese metal decoration, upon geometric and animal elements, so blended that one cannot be separated from the other.

These early Chinese bronzes are amongst the most beautiful art objects in history.

A Right New Tune to Good Old Words

IN A delightful book of travel, called "Scandinavia Beckons" (Appleton-Century), Amy Oakley begins her paragraphs about Stockholm's celebrated Town Hall with a quotation from its architect, Ragnar Östberg.

"'One would fain see the Town Hall stand out as the right new tune to good old words.'"

And she goes on to say:

"To this end Östberg has employed a style both romantic and indigenous, both ancient and modern, both traditional and yet highly original. Completed in 1923 and opened on Midsummer Eve on the four-hundredth anniversary of the coronation of Gustavus Vasa, the Stockholm Town Hall bears the distinction of being a palatial edifice erected at immense cost, by the people and for the people. Its building took place under a Socialist government and at a time when most of Europe was at war. . . .

"The impression made upon me by the Stockholm Town Hall was so vivid that it changed my entire attitude towards things Swedish. Nurtured in a more conservative tradition, I was at first sight stunned by the sumptuousness of the Golden Chamber, but, on second thought, I acclaim the 'Queen of Mälar,' presiding, Medusa-haired, with pagan beauty of a sea-goddess, over this banqueting hall. The painter Einar Forseth is responsible for the designs of the mosaics which, on an incredible background of scintillating gold, line the walls from floor to ceiling. . . . Seven hundred and fifty diners can be seated at table in this astounding chamber. . . .

"The Blue Hall — paradoxically red! — is hardly of less moment. Here the people may dance, more than a thousand strong, on the smooth stone floor. Here is the largest organ in Scandinavia. Breath-taking as a Gothic cathedral is the Council Chamber, with open-truss ceiling, more than lofty, remote, almost, as sky. Hangings of crimson brocade (of Swedish design but made in Italy) give regal splendor to the 'throne' of the Chairman of the Municipal Council. . . . When, owing to a war in which Sweden had no part, costs rose unprecedentedly, the citizens of Stockholm poured out their treasure in order that the copper covering of the people's palace should be completed. While Rheims was being shattered, the Town Hall of Stockholm was blooming from the fertile soil of Sweden.

"The rough red bricks employed in its perpendicular surfaces find culmination in a tower of unsurpassed dignity named, for one in the former palace, 'The Tower of the Three Crowns.'"

Hawthorn, Yarmouth

THE lunging boat at last grew still:
The mist was rising from the hill
Where the jumbled houses topped a ledge,
And there we saw—*a hawthorn hedge!*
High as the chimney hid within,
A bridal veil with thorny pin,
And strangely sweet from over sea
Caught echoes of old poetry.

NANITA M. BALCOM

"Ye have not received the spirit of bondage"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TODAY humanity seems to be standing in social and economic currents of thought which, like a devastating flood, threaten to engulf the existing order. In many directions there are evidences of this mental upheaval in difficult situations, experiences, and readjustments. Bewilderment, alarm, and even the trend toward atheism seem to be dominant factors in the swiftly moving panorama of events. Never before has there been greater need for constructive thinking and selfless, loving effort to stem the onrushing tide of human fear which today seems to hold mankind in bondage.

Amid this confusion and stress Christian Science extends to stricken humanity a loving message of comfort and helpfulness. With clarity and logic it points out that the social, economic, and industrial dislocation, which surface evidence presents as the cause of present-day turmoil, is not the basic cause of this trouble. Rather is the maladjustment of human conditions the effect of an illusive and discordant state of consciousness wholly mortal in origin and false in effect.

Mankind, in general, has a vast assortment of mental heirlooms and intellectual antiques among which are beliefs of fallen man, heredity, racial pride, class distinction, vanishing ideals, impotent and intermittent good, hate, jealousy, greed, fear. It is the cherishing of these false beliefs which holds mankind in bondage. Christian Science repudiates all malevolent so-called forces, and through the power of Truth nullifies them, on the ground that they are no part of God's perfect man, His likeness.

A spiritually reflective pause calms the turbulent currents of thought and makes possible constructive analysis. Christian Science, based upon Holy Writ, analyzes mankind's difficulties, and presents the corrective and liberating truth by which mankind may pass through the open door of freedom. In the language of Isaiah it says (1:18), "Come now, and let us reason together."

Through reason and revelation, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, perceived that Mind, God, is the one and only cause, since by its very nature Mind is self-existent and eternal. Obviously, Mind is expressed in ideas. It is equally plain that the one intelligent cause is constructive because it is Love, and is expressed in intelligent, harmonious effects. Since cause and effect are inseparable and identical in quality, the seeming universe of sin, discord, death, being destructive, is nonintelligent and cannot be the product of Mind. Divine Mind is Love, and Love is never afflictive. Always constructive, its corrective gentleness uplifts the fallen, calms mankind's fears, and heals the brokenhearted.

Divine Mind produces its own harmonious evidence. A simple illustration of this profound truth may be found in mathematics. The mathematical unit which we call three is not confined to the physical outline or figure which represents it. The figure outlined on the blackboard is but the symbol of the number. Think of the confusion that would ensue if the unit three were limited to the figure which represents it! Perceiving, however, that the number three is purely mental, and therefore untouched by the figure which represents it, mankind are not disturbed about the supply of three. They recognize that it is available at any time and in any place to those who understand and utilize it.

Similarly, God's ideas are not confined in physical outlines. Supply is not material, for real substance is not in matter. Jesus proved this when he multiplied the loaves and the fishes. True health is likewise not material, but a condition of Mind. Social and economic well-being is not foundationed by material things, but by the exhaustless ideas of divine Mind, which, when utilized, supply mankind's needs. Christ Jesus said (Luke 12:32), "Fear not, little flock; for it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the kingdom." What can the kingdom of heaven be, if it is not abundant health, supply, harmony, happiness, yea, supreme good! The real man, or God's man, knows only harmony. And Paul says of those who "are led by the Spirit of God" (Romans 8:14, 15), "Ye have not received the spirit of bondage . . . but ye have received the Spirit of adoption, whereby we cry, Abba, Father."

If men are ever to solve their tangled social and economic problems, they must recognize life as related to constructive intelligence and not destructive nonintelligence. Modern trends of thought are accurately evaluated only as they are viewed in relation to things eternal. Obviously, difficulties arising from spiritual ignorance can be corrected only by spiritual understanding. The suave mortal thought in the various political ideologies, assuming the difficulty to be material, offers a material remedy. Having no reasoned basis, these lack the potent, corrective, spiritual influence which the world needs.

Writing of the necessity of a change of base, Mrs. Eddy declares in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 359), "Even though you aver that the material senses are indispensable to man's existence or entity, you must change the human concept of life, and must at length know yourself spiritually and scientifically." She also writes (*ibid.*, p. 322), "When understanding changes the standpoints of life and intelligence from a material to a spiritual basis, we shall gain the reality of Life, the control of Soul over sense, and we shall perceive Christianity, or Truth, in its divine Principle." When substance and Life are understood as Mind, God, expressed in man, God's spiritual reflection, individual and collective experience will be found to be harmonious, because it will be seen to have its source in divine Love.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

Discovery

NEVER did a collector
discover a rarer gem
than I did that early summer day—
one wild strawberry—
seeded ruby—on an emerald background,
and encircled by amethystine violets.

EDITH HILL CARNES

First Awareness of a Famous Botanist

THROUGH the woods that swept down to the edge of the cultivated fields of Stenbrohult, the wild stepped lightly, and gazed with its bright, curious eyes at the garnered fields, the red farmhouses and the white church. Elemental forces were close at hand, and the child who walked only a little way into those woods stepped straight into the most primeval part of Europe still remaining. Bear there were, and wolves, and tiny elvish forests of black moss, deep hangings of lichens, delicate ferns sprung high and green in the unexpected lushness of northern vegetation, and mushroom villages with their red-warted gables. Many children, of course, came there, to count the cuckoo's notes. And they were all a little awed, I suppose, with the solemnity of the forest, conscious that it stretched away without bound, to unknown Lapland, to give place at last to the tundras, where, under the blazing midnight sun, the reindeer sped and the boggy sward was enameled with the intense colors of the wide-eyed Arctic flowers. But one child who wandered there, . . . took fire from the thought of the width of the green world. . . .

The first clear picture that Linnaeus had of himself was of a child who ran about the rectory garden, at Stenbrohult, telling off the names of the flowers. When he forgot the name of one, his father gently reproved him for shortness of memory or want of attention, and sometimes tears of mortification came to the little boy's eyes.

According to tradition, the pastor used to put the year-old Carl on the grass with a flower in his hand, and on this the child bent such rapt attention that he would be good for hours. It is not necessary to believe the legends of a great man's babyhood, but in this case I am inclined to listen to the tale. Pastor Nils Linnaeus was himself a passionate lover of flowers. When a father sets out, pridefully, to teach his eldest little son that thing which he holds dear, that favorite hobby, that vocation which he gave up for a more practical calling, he may succeed in communicating all his suppressed excitement. And Pastor Linnaeus was more than an ordinary gardener; he collected what he believed to be rarities, and though his taste in horticultural design might now be thought atrocious, it was the pride of the parish of Stenbrohult.

In the long summer evening that lasted until eleven o'clock, the pastor would take the listening child to walk over the flowering meadows by the lake, while he discoursed upon the plants, telling how each one had a name in good Latin that had been bestowed upon it by the ancients, or by the wise herbalists—how this one was an *Orchis*, that a *Rosa*, and this other a *Lilium*. So the father taught the son to see all things, the lake and the sky, the birds and the blossoms. He laid for him that indispensable foundation for a naturalist, the long view and the quick sight. By showing the child, repeatedly, that which is usual instead of trying to amaze him with the marvelous and exceptional, he taught him what is natural in the woods and fields, and that which was strange could be left thereafter to proclaim itself.—From "Green Laurels," by DONALD CULROSS PEATTIE. (New York: Simon & Schuster.)

"I haven ju icke fått en träldomens ande"

Översättning från engelskan av ovanstående artikel i Kristen Vetenskap

MÄNSKLIGHETEN av i dag tyckes befinna sig i sociala och ekonomiska tankeströmningar, vilka likt en förödande flodvåg hota att draga med sig i djupet all bestående ordning. På många håll se vi, hur denna mentala omvälvning tager sig uttryck i svåra situationer, erfarenheter och anpassningar. Förvirring, bestörtning och även en dragning till ateism tyckas vara dominerande faktorer i händelsernas hastigt skiftande panorama. Aldrig förr har det funnits större behov av konstruktivt tänkande och osjälvisk, kärleksfull strävan att hejda den framvällande vågen av mänsklig fruktan, som i dessa dagar tyckes hålla människorna i träldom.

Mitt i all denna förvirring och påfrestning kommer Kristen Vetenskap med ett kärleksfullt budskap om tröst och hjälp till den prövade mänskligheten. Klart och logiskt påvisar denna Vetenskap, att de sociala, ekonomiska och industriella rubbningar, som ytligt betraktat orsakat den rådande villervallan, icke äro grundorsaken till denna nöd. Snarare är misslyckandet att rätta de mänskliga förhållandena verkan av ett illusoriskt och oharmoniskt sinnestillstånd, som är alltigenom dödligt till sitt ursprung och felaktigt i sin verkan.

Människor i allmänhet ha ett enormt lager av mentalt arvegods och intellektuella antikviteter, bland vilka märkes tron på en fallen människa, ärftlighet, rashögfärd, klasskillnad, försvinnande ideal, tron på att det goda är maktlöst och ojämnt fördelat, tron på hat, avund, girighet och fruktan. Det är genom att hysa dessa felaktiga föreställningar, som människosläktet hålles i träldom. Kristen Vetenskap tillbakavisar alla onda så kallade krafter och upphäver dem genom Sanningens makt, därför att de icke utgöra någon del av Guds fullkomliga människa, Hans avbild.

En stund av andligt begrundande stillar de upprörda tankeströmmarna och möjliggör en konstruktiv analys. Kristen Vetenskap, som grundar sig på den Heliga Skrift, analyserar människosläktets svårigheter och framställer den rättande och befriande sanningen, medelst vilken vi kunna ingå genom den öppna dörren till frihet. Jesaja uttrycker det med följande ord (1:18): "Kom, låt oss gå til rätta med varandra."

Genom förnuft och uppenbarelse urskilde Mary Baker Eddy, upptäckaren och grundaren av Kristen Vetenskap, att Sinne, Gud, är den absolut enda orsaken, eftersom Sinne till sin natur är självexisterande och evigt. Det är uppenbart, att Sinne uttrycker sig i idéer. Det är lika tydligt, att den enda intelligenta orsaken är konstruktiv, emedan den är Kärlek och tar sig uttryck i intelligenta och harmoniska verkningar. Eftersom orsak och verkan äro oskiljbara och identiska till sin natur, är syndens, disharmoniens och dödens skenbara universum, som innebär förstörelse, ointelligent och kan därför icke vara ett alster av Sinne. Gudomligt Sinne är Kärlek, och Kärleken framkallar aldrig något ont. Emedan den alltid är konstruktiv, lyfter den med sin rättande mildhet de fallna, stillar människosläktets fruktan och helar de förkrossade.

Det gudomliga Sinnet framkallar sitt eget harmoniska vittnesbörd. En enkel illustration av denna djupa sanning finna vi i matematiken. Det matematiska tal, som vi kalla tre, är icke begränsat till det yttre tecknet eller siffran, som framställer det. Siffran, som teknas på svarta tavlan, är endast en symbol av talet. Tänk på den förvirring, som skulle uppstå, om talet tre vore begränsat till den siffra, som representerar det! Men när vi inse, att talet tre är rent mentalt och därför oberoende av den siffra, som framställer det, oroa vi oss icke för tillgången på tre. Vi förstå, att talet finnes tillhands när som helst och var som helst för dem som förstå det och tillgodogöra sig det.

Guds idéer äro likaså ej begränsade till fysiska former. Tillgången är icke materiell, ty verklig substans finnes icke i materien. Jesus bevisade detta, när han mångfaldigade bröden och fiskarna. Sann hälsa är icke heller materiell, utan ett tillstånd i Sinne. Social och ekonomisk välfärd grundas icke på materiella ting utan på det gudomliga Sinnets outtömliga idéer, som när de utnyttjas, fylla människornas behov. Kristus Jesus sade (Luk. 12:32): "Frukta icke, du lilla hjord; ty det har behagat eder Fader att giva eder riket." Vad kan väl himmelriket vara om icke en rikedom på hälsa, tillgång, harmoni, lycka, ja, på det högsta goda! Den verkliga människan, eller Guds människa, vet endast av harmoni. Paulus säger om dem "som drivas av Guds Ande" (Rom. 8:14, 15): "I haven ju icke fått en träldomens ande; . . . I haven fått en barnaskapets ande, i vilken vi ropa: 'Abba! Fader!'"

Om människorna någonsin skola kunna lösa sina invecklade sociala och ekonomiska problem, måste de inse, att livet är förbundet med konstruktiv intelligens och ej med destruktiv icke-intelligens. Moderna tankeriktningar bedömas rätt, endast i den mån de betraktas i förhållande till de eviga tingen. Det är uppenbart, att de svårigheter, som uppstå genom okunnighet om det andliga endast kunna rättas genom förståelse av det andliga. Den välvilliga dödliga tanken i olika politiska idéläror, som förutsätta, att svårigheten är materiell, erbjuder ett materiellt botemedel. Emedan dessa läror icke ha någon förnuftig grundval, sakna de det starka, rättande, andliga inflytande, som världen behöver.

När Mrs. Eddy skriver om nödvändigheten av att ändra grundval, förklarar hon å sid. 359 i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften]: "Även om du försäkrar, att de materiella sinnena äro oumbärliga för människans tillvaro eller väsenhet, måste du förändra det mänskliga begreppet om liv och måste omsider lära känna dig själv andligt och vetenskapligt." Hon skriver även i samma bok (sid 322): "När förståelse ändrar livets och intelligensens ståndpunkt från en materiell till en andlig grundval, vinna vi Livets verklighet, Själens kontroll över sinnesförnimmelsen, och vi urskilja kristendomen, eller Sanningen, i dess gudomliga Princip." När vi förstå, att substans och Liv äro Sinne, Gud, uttryckta i människan, Guds andliga återspegling, då skall varje individs och alla människors liv befinnas vara harmoniskt, emedan dess källa skall inses vara i gudomlig Kärlek.

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Flash

ONLY the empty cups were left on the table.
We sat at our ease and talked. The little place
Was quiet, was void of all but the two of us
For a still hour's space.

And I was happy then with a more than contentment.
It was good to wrest such an hour from the city's heart,
To have you there, to hear you speak, and to answer
The little that words impart.

It was not you alone, though you were the reason;
It was more than the words we said could possibly give,
More than we knew to say — that brief perception
Of what it might be to live.

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 12-13 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1938

Drive Started To Renominate Murphy in N.H.

Governor's Forces Have Judge Britton of Wolfeboro as Chairman

Statement Made

Campaign Is Expected to Be Based on the Report of Fact-Wealth Study

CONCORD, N. H., July 14—Following closely on the heels of like action by the opposition, a Republican organization to promote the renomination of Gov. Francis P. Murphy has been perfected.

Judge William J. Britton of Wolfeboro has been named chairman. Headquarters will be established here in Concord with field organizations in the various cities, towns, and counties throughout the State.

With the announcement of the setting up of the organization, Judge Britton issued a statement in which he said, "I have the greatest admiration for his ability (Governor Murphy), both as a business executive and as a public administrator, and, in common with the great majority of citizens who have followed his work, I strongly desire that he be given an opportunity to develop his objectives and to work out the long-range legislative and administrative program upon which he made such an extraordinary start during this, his first administration."

Only a few days ago a state-wide organization was established to promote the nomination of Attorney General Thomas P. Cheney for the pots now held by Governor Murphy.

Governor Murphy is expected to find many of his most ambitious workers in the list of people he has appointed to various offices during his administration. These appointments represent a cross-section of the State's population and they are scattered throughout the State.

Within a short time Governor Murphy is expected to play one of his important "trump cards" when he releases summaries from the Fact and Wealth Study of the State. When he was seeking the Governorship and during his administration he has constantly taken the stand that government can only best serve its people when its acts are based on fact. Contending that such facts have been the missing needle in the haystack, Governor Murphy set about to assemble such necessary information through a comprehensive study of the wealth and income of the State, its industries, and its citizens.

Boston Notes

Bastille Day

Bastille Day, the chief national holiday in France, almost went by as plain July 14 in Boston.

Because of a mix-up in engagements Mayor Maurice J. Tobin was unable to lunch with the French Consul, Francois Briere, and when the time rolled around at which to lay a wreath at the Lafayette memorial on Tremont mall, the Mayor rolled around in his car but seeing no one at the memorial, drove off.

The Mayor's car circled Boylston, Charles, Beacon and Park and swung back onto Tremont, when the French Consul, in short jacket and formal "fore-and-aft" naval headdress, was discovered awaiting the official party under an awning across from the mall.

The principals were brought together and the Mayor laid his wreath, tied with the tricolor of France, alongside M. Briere's red and white carnations and bachelor buttons.

Cut in the $4,000,000 Relief Item Is Expected

In Boston Today

Hurley Program Closely Studied

The House Ways and Means Committee, closeted all morning in executive session over Gov. Charles F. Hurley's latest financial program, returned to conference this afternoon with little possibility of bringing out a report which could be acted upon by the Legislature today.

Out of the executive session, which followed the hearing on the Governor's unemployment relief program and his supplementary budget calling for $1,869,000, among other items, came the report that the Committee is expected to make major changes in the Public Works Department items.

It is understood that the Committee has gone over the $1,869,000 item thoroughly and in its revision downward has deleted a $50,000 item for repairs to the old Massachusetts Art School at Exeter and Newbury Streets. The Committee is reported to plan to cut a proposed $1,000 pay increase in the Lieutenant Governor's office.

In the meantime, a proposal was being circulated among members of the House calling for a compromise agreement on the unemployment relief total of $8,450,000. Sponsored by Representative William A. Ackeroyd (R) of Lanesboro, this calls for $500,000 for the Department of Public Works for WPA purposes, $200,000 for land damages, $500,000 for maintenance of State highways, and $300,000 for "Chap. 90" highway work, which is equivalent to a grant to cities and towns in inter-connecting highways. This would be a total of $1,500,000 for the Department of Public Works, replacing the Governor proposed $4,000,000 item.

Further—instead of diverting another $4,000,000 to the general fund from the highway fund, this plan would distribute $7,000,000 from the highway fund to cities and towns to offset the increased State tax.

The Committe is said to favor cutting in half a $4,000,000 item proposing that that amount be taken from the highway fund and used by Public Works for unemployment relief.

There was some talk today that the Committee will demand that $6,000,000 be distributed to cities and towns for local relief projects or to be used as revenue to help balance 1939 local budgets.

Heavy Fog Delays Shipping

Dense fog rolled in from the sea over Boston harbor this morning to put a damper on navigation activities and delay arrivals in some cases as much as six hours.

Although fog has appeared in the harbor off and on since last Sunday, it has usually been of the "high" variety, up far enough from the surface of the water to permit shipping to function slowly. Today, however, it was pea-soupish in consistency and lay flat on the billows.

One of the ships delayed by the fog was the steamer Caledonia of the Anchor Line, scheduled to arrive here at 8 a. m. It is now due at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and scheduled to leave for Londonderry and Glasgow at 3. Another was the steamer Boston of Eastern Steamship Lines, which was due from New York at 8 a. m. and was three hours late. The steamer reported that the fog was confined chiefly to Massachusetts Bay.

Two ships, the steamer Yarmouth from Nova Scotia and the collier Harry Bowen from Norfolk, managed to dock on time. The steamer City of Rangoon from Calcutta via Halifax came as far as Boston Lightship, but anchored there until the fog lifted.

Friday Weather Plans Revamped

The Boston weather bureau's prediction yesterday for tomorrow came a cropper today.

A heat wave—not too excessive, but one which would warm the ether to a temperature of 90 degrees or so—was due here Friday, the forecast said.

Today, according to Senior Meteorologist G. Harold Noyes, that prediction was "all a mistake." Tomorrow, he declared by way of amendment, will be fair and cooler, with open-and-shut weather. That means, he said, that one minute it will be cloudy, the next rainy, the next sunny, and so on. Tonight Boston will have showers.

Weather forecasters, however, should not be censured too highly for a mistake, especially when it is corrected. Sometimes complicated weather apparatus goes wrong, or just won't go at all. Reporters at the Federal Building today were recalling the day when a furious hurricane-wind was reported by the weather bureau as sweeping up Devonshire Street at a terrific rate. Baffled, the scribes looked out the window and saw the flag on the building flapping against the mast.

That was the time the anemometer broke down, and until it was fixed, Mr. Noyes' "Annie didn't live there any more."

Beacon Street Use Restricted

The Boston City Water Department announced today that because of the installation of a new water main, Beacon Street has been closed to inbound traffic for a period of two months.

Out-of-town traffic may use Beacon Street from Dartmouth Street to Massachusetts Avenue, but all inbound traffic will be compelled to use Marlboro Street from Charlesgate East to Arlington Street.

In addition, Hereford Street will be one-way from Marlboro to Beacon. Also, inbound traffic on Marlboro, on reaching Massachusetts will be compelled to turn left and proceed intown over Harvard Bridge and Memorial Drive.

Scottish Clans Off for Glasgow

Waterfront streets of East Boston today echoed with the skirlling of bagpipes and the tread of many feet toward the Anchor Liner Caledonia at Pier 4.

For the "Campbells were coming"—along with the MacDougals, the MacDonalds, the Stuarts, and scores of others in the membership of the Order of Scottish Clans with its affiliated organizations.

It was the eighth biennial excursion of the order to Glasgow, headed by Duncan MacInnes, Royal Chieftain of the order, and including members from many sections of the United States. The Daughters of Scotia and Ladies' Auxiliaries contributed a number of members to the passenger list of 251 embarking at Boston.

Capt. Alexander Collie was on the bridge when the big liner moved into the stream today, heading for Londonderry, Belfast and Glasgow. At the last-named port elaborate plans have been made to receive the Caledonia.

The Lord Provost of Glasgow will board the Caledonia as the steamer enters the Firth of Clyde and extend to the American visitors the official welcome of the city. At the docks in Glasgow a further welcome is planned for the visitors.

Aiken Backs Federal Milk Price-Fixing

Also Would Have Government Buy More of Product for Needy

No Retail Advance

MONTPELIER, Vt., July 14 (AP)—A way to make dairying profitable in New England without increasing the cost to the consumer was offered today by Gov. George D. Aiken of Vermont.

The Republican chief executive proposed milk dealers comply with the Federal price-fixing regulations and that the Government buy more surplus milk for distribution among the needy.

He reiterated his demand that the dealers consent to distribution of $1,500,000 in cash tied up in the courts pending outcome of their challenge of the legality of the Federally-sponsored equalization pool for farmers.

Distributing 80,000 Quarts

Milk, under the Governor's plan, would be distributed throughout New England by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, which now delivers about 80,000 quarts daily to approximately 60,000 families in the Greater Boston area.

According to an employee in the department, the Corporation is now handling about all the milk it can in the Boston area. The surplus milk it buys is given to certified families on relief in 40 towns from Salem to Braintree. However, he said, the Corporation undoubtedly could find an outlet for more surplus milk throughout the rest of New England.

In a telegram to H. P. Hood, 2nd, one of Boston's largest dealers, Governor Aiken declared "when you dealers obey the law and permit release of funds actually belonging to farmers, the Boston milk market will become stabilized and higher prices to farmers with no increase to consumer will result."

Informing Mr. Hood he had requested Secretary of Agriculture Wallace to increase Government purchases of milk, Governor Aiken asked the dealers to co-operate and said a "united effort would make dairying in New England profitable."

Farmers Would Gain

The Governor's telegram to Mr. Hood was along the same lines as one also sent by the latter to Secretary Wallace, in which he declared he felt the low rates paid farmers for their milk is depressing their purchasing power and that an increase in rates would not raise the price to consumers.

Mr. Hood, in opposing the equalization pool, had declared he would be penalizing his own producers by paying farmers not supplying milk to his company.

Governor Aiken's telegram to Mr. Hood said in part:

"The necessity for an increase in the price of milk to farmers as expressed in your telegram to Secretary Wallace is undoubted. Your statement that you pay into court over 30 per cent of the price received by farmers for milk strongly emphasizes the need of releasing these funds. I believe that even your producers need pay actually due them for milk rather than unsolicited loans. . . .

"It also seems that larger purchases of surplus milk for distribution among the needy people of New England will increase the price to producers, and I am wiring Secretary Wallace, asking him to increase purchases of milk for this purpose. I hope you will indorse this request and that united effort will make dairying in New England profitable."

May Reach New York

In regard to the operation of the present Federal milk marketing order and agreement now in effect in the Boston district, Commissioner of Agriculture Edward H. Jones of Vermont yesterday held a series of private conferences with representatives of various New York milk marketing organizations who wanted his opinions on its advantages or disadvantages. In this connection, a similar order is being considered for the New York market.

Commissioner Jones, it was learned, expressed the opinion at the conferences that prices now paid to farmers are considerably lower than they would have been if all dealers in the Boston area had complied whole-heartedly with the order.

Buying Flurry on Boston Exchange

By a Staff Photographer

Scene on the Floor

On a Busy Day Thousands of Shares Change Hands in Spirited Bidding. Brokers Congregate Around Posts Bearing Names of Issues They Wish to Buy or Sell

Courtesy Brings Rewards to Two Boston Motorists

All the rules and laws that may be imposed will not make traffic function smoothly on the highway if the co-operation of automobile drivers and pedestrians is missing. It is to encourage such co-operation that The Christian Science Monitor is daily making awards to drivers who show consideration for others on the road. The winners of today's awards of two tickets each to the Loew's State or Orpheum Theaters are:

George J. Brennan
29 Belgrade Avenue
West Roxbury
Car Registration 648,800

and

Michael J. Dunn
41 Tower Street
Jamaica Plain
Car Registration 632,682

Of the driver with the car numbered 648,800, the Monitor's traffic observer says:

"In the midst of heavy traffic on Jamaica Way, where cars travel at a fairly high rate of speed, the driver of the car bearing the registration number 648,800 came to a complete stop, allowing three children to cross the street. This act of courtesy reported by the driver of the car who was directly behind No. 648,800, resulted in stopping a long line of cars. However, the children crossed the street safely."

The report on car number 632,682 says:

"A long line of cars swinging from Federal Street right on to Milk Street was suddenly stopped. If car number 632,682 had pressed for every foot of advantage, it would have blocked the cross walk and still been halted in line. Instead, the driver halted five feet behind the car ahead of him, leaving the cross walk clear and allowing pedestrians room to cross Federal Street. Half a dozen pedestrians were thus accommodated."

Posting Prices

Board Keeps Traders Informed of the Trend of Prices, Which Are Constantly Shifting on a Busy Day. Clerk Is Shown Reading Quotations Coming From the Ticker

Subscribers Asked To Note Courtesies

Subscribers to The Christian Science Monitor are invited to note and send in the registration numbers of cars which perform acts of courtesy on the road. From these contributions selections will be made, and to the winners of awards two theater tickets will be given each day.

With the numbers of the cars, please mail particulars of the incidents. Address your letter to

Courtesy Award
The Christian Science Monitor
One, Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts

'No Bill' Returned Against Murphy

A Suffolk County Grand Jury today cleared James E. Murphy, Charlestown telephone company foreman, of charges of illegal registration of voters which developed last fall during the mayoralty campaign.

The Grand Jury returned "no bill" in the case of Mr. Murphy, who was held for the Grand Jury last November by Judge A. K. Cohen of Boston Municipal Court. It was charged at that time that Mr. Murphy's handwriting appeared on many of the cards of police listings and that the names of illegally registered voters, many listed as living in what turned out to be vacant houses in Charlestown, were in his handwriting.

Nashua Manufacturing Seeks Maine Facilities

NASHUA, N. H., July 14 (AP)—The Nashua Manufacturing Company, which operates two large textile mills here, today announced it was negotiating with the owners of the Bower Mill in Lewiston, Maine, for lease of the plant, with option of purchase.

Trade Pacts Struck Blow By Connery

Asserts Mass-Producing Industries of the U. S. Only Beneficiaries

Official Replies

Says Wages Higher in Non-protected Industries Than in Highly Protected

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP)—Representative Lawrence J. Connery (D) of Massachusetts said today the industries "hardest hit" by the reciprocal trade agreements were those from which the worker derives the larger part of the price paid by the consumer.

He contended in the final issue of the Congressional Record that "the beneficiaries of our present policy are those mass-producing industries where the labor cost is low."

Mr. Connery, in a letter to Charles F. Darlington, Jr., of the State Department, disputed an assertion by Mr. Darlington that "labor in this country has for generations been led to believe its relatively high wages and standards of living depend upon the tariff."

The Massachusetts Congressman, representing a district which manufactures principally shoes, leather, woolen, and cotton goods, said:

Labor "Misled"

"This statement specifically means that labor has been misled by its leaders who advocate tariff protection in imports of comparable or competitive products."

Criticizing a speech made recently at Amsterdam, N. Y., by Mr. Darlington, Representative Connery added:

"Congress is rather lax in appropriating money from the public funds for support of employees who will knowingly, at Government expense, disseminate information not supported by facts."

In reply to the Connery letter, Mr. Darlington said: "In 1929 the average annual wage in 36 nonprotected industries was over $500 greater than in 36 highly protected ones. In 1935, while the average hourly earnings in all manufacturing stood at 56 cents, the three highest industries, averaging more than 80 cents, were anthracite mining, building construction and rubber tires, none of which received protection of any kind."

Mr. Connery also asked if American trade agreements "such as with Czechoslovakia recognized and dealt with monopolies."

Equality of Treatment

Mr. Darlington replied the provision regarding monopolies included in many of the agreements "refers to monopolies established by the Government and is designed to insure that when purchases of foreign goods are made by these monopolies our goods will be granted equality of treatment."

The provision, Mr. Darlington said, "does not recognize purely private monopolies."

Representative Connery took issue with Mr. Darlington over a statement he attributed to the latter that employees of service industries were "not protected from any competition by the tariff."

Citing Lawrence, Mass., one of New England's largest textile centers, as an example, Mr. Connery said: "The street railway system, wholesale firms, retail stores, public utilities, hotels and hospitals are dependent upon the purchasing power

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Happy Days Here Again For Brokers

Happy days are here again—if only for a moment—on the Boston Stock Exchange. With 30,000 to 35,000-share days back again, members of the Exchange are beginning to smile. Inactive days of previous weeks and even months are becoming only memories as the local exchange rides on the coat tails of the New York boom.

Only recently 15,000-share days were general. Thirty thousand days are, therefore, a real bonanza. But compare this with late 20's when a 100,000-day was not uncommon, and it is easy to see how the mighty have fallen. But this situation has not characterized the Boston Exchange only. New York's Big Board has been equally drowsy until recently. It is reported the New York Stock Exchange must do a daily business of between 1,000,000 and 1,500,000 shares to have members break even. Until recently turnover has averaged 300,000 shares! But now it is back to nearer 2,000,000 shares and New York brokers, too, can smile.

Campaign for Business

But the Boston Board did not sit idly by as business evaporated. Its recently-organized Public Relations Committee is working overtime to keep the market afloat, to get the public interested in the problems and opportunities of the exchange. It is bombarding the SEC with requests for new listing privileges.

The exchange welcomes visitors interested in knowing what happens in a stock market. Groups of students frequently drop in to learn the mysteries of operation.

A chance visit to the exchange found a group of Malden High School girls there. The girls were in the visitors gallery watching the buying and selling while Robert F. Guild, the Exchange's public relations man was explaining what happened on the floor, and answering questions.

One girl, a real feminist, wanted to know if she could go on the floor. Mr. Guild replied that only men were allowed on the floor.

Another wanted to know what the

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

Cow's Wandering Blamed for Maine 'Sliver' Episode

FORT KENT, Maine, July 14 (AP)—United States Representative Ralph O. Brewster of Maine states that a cow prodded citizens of Escourt, Quebec, into asking that a sliver of Maine be annexed to the Dominion.

The Escourt (Roman) Catholic Union of Farmers introduced a petition into the Canadian Parliament asking that a topmost section of Maine, in Township 20, be added to Canada. The petition was denied on the grounds that it was improperly framed, and might offend a friendly neighbor.

Representative Brewster, returning from Escourt, said the cow was owned by an Escourt resident. Ignorant of international agreement, the animal wandered onto the American side of the border. The owner had to pay a customs fee of $25 to get it back.

That was the straw which broke the back of Escourtian patience. They had suffered all manner of inconveniences because of their border location.

Some of the homes are located half in America and half in Canada, and grocers and tradespeople sometimes called at the wrong door stepping into American territory and finding they must pay a customs duty on goods. Escourt citizens determined to remove the difficulty by asking that the border be moved to a wilderness section where such inconveniences could not happen.

Only one American family would have become an inhabitant of Canada by the change in location, Representative Brewster said.

Since the annexation petition had been doomed and because the United States would not countenance loss of any Maine territory, Representative Brewster said the solution lay in a more lenient customs attitude toward the citizens of Escourt.

New Deal in Connecticut Democratic Scales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., July 14—The sharpest contest for places on the Democratic State ticket since Gov. Wilbur L. Cross first became the nominee for Governor eight years ago appears to be developing in Connecticut.

Only the Governor, presumably a candidate for a fifth term which would complete a decade in the Governor's chair, seems to be certain of nomination without opposition, if he wants it. If an open contest on the issue of supporting President Roosevelt's New Deal comes to the convention floor, however, it may involve the entire ticket with the exception of the Governor.

Lonergan Position Issue

Key position in the pre-convention situation seems to be that of United States Senator, where the New Deal issue is clearest. Senator Augustine Lonergan came back home to find that his votes against the New Deal on several important issues, including enlargement of the Supreme Court and reorganization, are being made the basis of a demand that he retire.

Behind Senator Lonergan is the conservative element of his party, and he counts for support on most of the leaders in the State Democratic organization. Against him is an extremely vocal Left Wing element, demanding a candidate whose loyalty to the President is unquestioned. Archibald McNeil of Bridgeport, running as a personal friend of the President, is rounding up small-town delegates in impressive numbers. This week Congressman Herman P. Kopplemann of Hartford was boomed by Hartford labor as a candidate for Lonergan's position.

Labor Divided

The Hartford Central Labor Union, made up of American Federation of Labor affiliates, came out in opposition to the national leadership of the A. F. of L., which has endorsed Senator Lonergan. The C. L. U. adopted a resolution calling Senator Lonergan "outstanding among those who opposed our President, and in opposing him, opposed the American people."

On the State ticket proper the place of Lieutenant Governor, held

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

The Week in Connecticut

Summer Hotel 'Help' Offers Wage Rebate for 'Vacation'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALFRED, Maine, July 14—When labor refuses its wage because it has been having a "vacation" at the expense of the employer—that's news!

It sounds like a millenium of some kind, but this actually was the experience of a Maine hotel proprietor whose account books were taking on a rosy glow from red ink as a result of a succession of rainy week ends and the slump in general business, which held back the expected influx of summer guests.

"Mine host" found his inn fully staffed and a slim roster of guests. The waitresses, for instance, were having what amounted to a seashore vacation with pay during the first 10 days of July—a real outing that was appreciated by the group of students and schoolteachers who made up his staff.

Were they enjoying themselves? They were—but not to the extent that one might think, for mindful of their employer's problem and the fact that they were having a good time at his expense, they sought to do something about the situation.

The 24 waitresses got together and wrote a letter to the hostess, the proprietor's wife who hired them. They told her they had decided to forfeit the first week's pay all around, for the reason that they did not consider it fair play to accept room and board, and the use of electricity and water, when they were spending most of the day on the beach. Would she accept their proposition?

Much impressed by the proposal, in these days of labor trouble, the proprietor's wife wrote a reply which expressed not only her appreciation and delight at having selected such girls for help but refused to let them make such a sacrifice.

Needless to say, all the waitresses will be sure of a job next year.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Showery weather tonight, followed by clearing and cooler Friday forenoon; moderate south to southwest winds shifting to west to northwest early Friday.

Massachusetts: Showers tonight, probably clearing Friday and in west and central portions tonight.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Showers tonight, probably clearing Friday morning, cooler Friday.

Maine and New Hampshire: Showers tonight, probably clearing Friday morning; cooler Friday and in the interior tonight.

Vermont: Showers and cooler tonight; Friday fair and cooler.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh south and southwest winds shifting to northwest Friday morning, and overcast weather with showers tonight, ending Friday morning.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	70	78	Minneapolis	62	82
Bermuda	82	88	New Orleans	78	90
Chicago	70	86	New York	74	86
Denver	60	88	Norfolk	76	92
Helena	54	80	Philadelphia	76	90
Kansas City	74	94	St. Louis	76	94
Los Angeles	62	80	San Francisco	56	62
Miami	82	86	Washington	76	92

A—7:30 a. m., July 14.
B—Maximum, July 13.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 1:23 p. m.; height, 8.9 feet.
Friday, 1:31 a. m.; height, 9.7 feet.

Light all vehicles by 8:30 p. m.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Esplanade Concert

Embankment Road, Acoustic Shell—8:30 p. m.

Arthur Fiedler, Conductor

Movies

Strand—
"Everybody Sing," with Fannie Brice, Judy Garland, Allan Jones. Also Noah Beery, Jr., and Dorothea Kent in "Some Blondes Are Dangerous."

State and Orpheum—
Margaret Sullavan and James Stewart in "The Shopworn Angel." Orpheum: 10:25 a. m. Both theaters: 1:25, 4:25, 7:20, 10:20. Also "Man's Castle," with Spencer Tracy and Loretta Young. Orpheum: 9:20 a. m. Both theaters: 12:10, 3:10, 6:05, 9. (Second week.)

Coolidge Corner—
"There's Always a Woman," featuring Joan Blondell and Melvyn Douglas. 2, 5:07, 8:14. Also Katharine Hepburn and Cary Grant in "Holiday." 3:37, 6:44, 9:55. Tomorrow: "Sinners in Paradise," with Madge Evans and John Boles. Also Joel McCrea and Loretta Young in "Three Blind Mice."

Uptown—
Ginger Rogers and James Stewart in "Vivacious Lady." 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "Blind Alibi," featuring Richard Dix. 2:45, 5:45, 8:45. Tomorrow: "Adventures of Robin Hood," with Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. Also Joel McCrea and Loretta Young in "Three Blind Mice."

Boston—
"The Patient in Room 18," with Patric Knowles, Ann Sheridan, Eric Stanley. 9:30 a. m., 11:45 a. m., 2:05, 4:20, 6:40, 9. Also Chester Morris and Anne Shirley in "Law of the Underworld." 10:30 a. m., 12:50, 3:10, 5:25, 7:45, 10.

Brookline Village Theater—
"Kathleen," with Sally O'Neil and Tom Burke. 3:50, 6:55, 10. Also Mary Astor and Richard Arlen in "No Time to Marry." 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Radio Programs—Page 10

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

Tremont—

"Son of the Sheik," with Rudolph Valentino. Also Franchot Tone and Grace Moore in "King Steps Out." Continuous from 9:30 a. m., to 12 p. m.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Merrily We Live," with Constance Bennett, Brian Aherne, Billie Burke. Also Robert Armstrong and Irene Hervey in "The Girl Said No," featuring Gilbert and Sullivan music. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Metropolitan—
"My Bill," with Dickie Moore and Bonita Granville. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 5:40, 8:35. Also Pat O'Brien, Priscilla Lane and Dick Powell in "Cowboy from Brooklyn." 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45.

Keith Memorial—
Ginger Rogers and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., in "Having Wonderful Time." 10:55 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:20, 10:05. Also "Wives Under Suspicion," with Warren William and Gail Patrick. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:50, 8:40. (Second week.)

South Station Theater—
"The Face Behind the Mask," Donald Duck and other short subjects. Continuous from 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Modern Dixie," Mickey Mouse in color and other short subjects.

Scollay and Modern—
"Josette," with Don Ameche, Simone Simon and Robert Young. Scollay: 10:05 a. m., 1:05, 4:05, 7:05, 10:10. Modern: 9:10 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:45, 9:55. Also Sylvia Sidney and George Raft in "You and Me." Scollay: 11:25 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:30. Modern: 11:40 a. m., 1:50, 5:05, 9:15. Tomorrow: "White Banners," starring Fay Bainter and Clarence Kains. Also Jane Withers in "Rascals."

Fenway and Paramount—
Wayne Morris and Priscilla Lane in "Men Are Such Fools." Fenway: 2:15, 4:50, 7:30, 10:10. Paramount: 10:45 a. m., 1:30, 4:15, 7:05, 9:50. Also "When Were You Born?" with Margaret Lindsay and Anna May Wong. Fenway: 12:55, 3:30, 6:10, 8:50. Paramount, 9:45 a. m., 12:10, 3, 5:45, 8:30.

University—
"Kidnapped," starring Freddie Bartholomew. 3:05, 6:25, 9:45. Also Fred MacMurray in "Cocoanut Grove." 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Music

Cambridge—
Longy School of Music, 1 Follen St., Recital. Elmer Schoettle, pianist. 4 p. m.

Shaw House Auditorium, 11 Windsor St., Boston—
County Concert Orchestra, Osgood Marcellus conducting. Federal Music Project. 8:15 p. m.

Merrymount Shell, Quincy—
Commonwealth Women's Orchestra, Stanley Hassell conducting. Federal Music Project. 8:15 p. m.

Other Events

Fogg Museum, large lecture hall—
Lecture. "The Making of Lyric Poetry," by Lloyd Haberly, author and bookmaker. 4 p. m.

New Lecture Hall, Harvard University—
Lecture. "The Press and Local Government," Murray Seasongood, former Mayor of Cincinnati. 8 p. m.

Tomorrow

Room 1, Music Building, Harvard University—
Graduate School of Education Alumni Institute: "Our Teachers and Their Cultural Needs." Dr. Charles S. Thomas, Harvard University. 11 a. m. "Values and Education." Dr. Boris B. Bogoslovsky, director, Cherry Lawn School. 2 p. m.

Fogg Museum, Van Rensselaer Room—
Practical demonstration of the making of fine books. Lloyd Haberly, author and bookmaker. 2 p. m.

Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common—
Commonwealth Women's Orchestra, Stanley Hassell conducting. Federal Music Project. 12 noon.

Wide-Front Raincoat Seen Coming Style in Men's Line

Business Briefs

What raincoats are most popular with men? "Men's Wear" has just polled the industry in its fifth annual survey of the business and ascertained certain facts. Double-breasted raincoats are in greater demand than single-breasteds. Slash pockets—that is, those with pockets at an angle—are three to one favorites over the horizontal type. The slide fastener type of raincoat, which zips to, is becoming increasingly popular. Sales of that type are expected to double this next year. A zipper, slash-pocket, double-breasted raincoat, then, is "tops" with men.

Male Mannikins

The "collar ad" type of male mannikin and store window dummy is on his way out. A glance in department store windows and those of men's furnishing shops is proof enough that this sleek, clean-cut male figure is giving way to the bronzed Hollywood type of manhood. The International Association of Display Men, recently meeting in Washington, acknowledged this shift. The Clark Gable type has won out over the Collar Adonis.

Fur Terms

You will no longer buy a beaverette fur coat for your wife. It will be a beaver-dyed coney. This is only one lesson in exact terminology given the fur trade and the general public by the Federal Trade Commission, in its new trade practice rules. The Federal group aims to stamp out misrepresentation in names which might fool the public when out fur buying. Fictitious names are blackballed. Marmink must appear in its true colors as mink-dyed marmot. Mountain sable will return to its maiden name of sable-dyed ringtail cat. A Northern muskrat must henceforth come from the north, and only minks raised in Canada can be called Canadian mink. Also, if the fur is dyed, that must be noted. A blue dyed red fox can no longer parade as a blue fox, but must announce it is a dyed product. Persian lamb coats, if made of the lambs' paws, must be called pieced Persian lamb paws. And so it goes down the list. The F. T. C. has set out to have the fur trade call a spade a spade.

Fall Colors

As autumn fashions come in, at least in the showings for buyers, the annual wave of new colors appears. Style designers invent colors to suit the times as easily as women find reasons for needing new dresses. Among the colors appearing this fall will be "rural Autumn"—a rosy rust shade; "purple plum," apparently inspired by the skin of the purple plum with its yellow inside. Some refer to this as eggplant. Then there is "teal," a coming favorite it is hoped for sports goods. In this avalanche of new names, one fact remains. Black is still black.

White Growth

R. H. White's is laughing at all this talk of hard times. It has just leased two and a half additional floors in the building next to the main store in an expansion move. When it moves in, it will occupy the entire building except for the street floor, which now houses a 5-and-10. To bind the two buildings closer and to make passage easier, it will build two bridges between them.

F. T. C. Firecrackers

The Federal Trade Commission is hot on the trail of certain soap and lotion concerns whose advertising appears to be a bit inflated. Certain ads of these products, promising social success to people and new vitality to fabrics, get the Commission's raised eyebrows. A manufacturer can be enthusiastic about his product, but his fancy must not get the better of him. The concerns involved, it is understood, will play ball henceforth according to the FTC rules.

Vacations for Sale

"From the World of Tomorrow, only 20 miles to the Vacationland of Today." That is the slogan with which the New England States are going to lasso as many of New York's 1939 World's Fair visitors as they can. The New England Council is preparing to launch a high-powered advertising campaign to double the region's vacation business. It already does $500,000,000 worth. Aiding and abetting the Council will be the New England Hotel Association and the State Associations of the region. They are raising $10,000 for the cause.

Stock Exchange Fraternity

Boston's Stock Exchange, like the others in the country, has been thought of frequently as a private club. It may be still so considered. But with news that it is going to add two non-members to its governing committee—and that without any pressure from the SEC—the private club notion goes out the window. The two pledges have yet to be named. This is but another of the recent steps taken by the Exchange to revive the glories of the Boston Board.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Rhode Island

Providence—Friday, July 29, 8:15 a. m., Saturday, Aug. 20, 1:15 p. m., Friday, Sept. 16, 8:15 a. m., WJAK, 890kc.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, July 15

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

One Was Delayed in Transmission—the Others Are Here

Elmer Fryer, Warner Bros.

Kay Francis
In "My Bill," at the Metropolitan

Madeleine Carroll and Henry Fonda
In "Blockade," Coming Next Week to the State and Orpheum

Priscilla Lane
In "Men Are Such Fools," at the Paramount and Fenway

Connecticut

(Continued from Page 9)

by Mayor Frank Hayes of Waterbury, has been open since the Mayor was arrested on a charge of defrauding his City. This week Joseph M. Tone, State Labor Commissioner, announced he was a candidate for the position.

A factor adding to the rivalry for nearly all State offices this year is the action of the 1937 General Assembly in raising the salaries of all elective State officials except the Lieutenant Governor. His stipend stays at $1,500. The Governor's salary goes from $5,000 to $12,000. The Comptroller, Treasurer, and Secretary of State, whose jobs in the past have been supposed to call only for part-time service while deputies did most of the work, will command salaries of $5,000 to $6,000 in the future and be expected to put in full time.

Finances Conspicuous

That finances will be an issue in the autumn was indicated this week when former State Tax Commissioner William H. Blodgett, Republican, wrote an open letter to Governor Cross asking what the State was doing with $6,000,000 in increased annual revenue, and why departmental budgets had to be trimmed when so much money was coming in. The Governor replied that Mr. Blodgett would find the answer to his question in the Governor's forthcoming report on the budget for 1937-38.

What Mr. Blodgett was implying, apparently, was that new departments of the State Governments, some of them set up on the excuse that they would mean economy, are costing the State large sums.

The State Public Works Department, most expensive of the new governmental divisions, opened up 240 new jobs in the State service this week, to get plans drawn for a $25,000,000 institutional building program financed with PWA assistance. Architects, engineers, and draftsmen are being recruited on a six-months' emergency basis.

Tax Policy Challenged

While all this State money is being passed around, municipalities hinted strongly they expect to get some of it. The Connecticut League of Municipalities made public a legislative program calling for abandonment of several taxes which the State collects from towns, aggregating $3,000,000 annually.

Richard Martin, young Executive Secretary of the League, said the State collects from the towns and cities, under various laws, $6,600,000 a year. The State pays back to the cities and towns in various grants, $7,500,000 annually. Thus, said Mr. Martin, $14,000,000 changes hands, with the towns and cities benefiting by only $900,000 when the books are balanced. All this swapping of funds is costly to both the municipalities and the State, he reasoned. Under the League's program, the State would continue to make its present grants to municipalities, but would stop some of its collections.

Keith's and Loew's Hold Over; New Films at Met., Paramount

Movies of Moment

With the Keith Memorial holding over "Having Wonderful Time," the State and Orpheum likewise continuing with "Shopworn Angel" for a second week, and "Moonlight Sonata" going into its eighth week at the Fine Arts, there will be only two new bills at Boston movie houses today.

The Metropolitan is offering "Cowboy from Brooklyn" and "My Bill." The Paramount and Fenway, returning for this week at least to the group of first-run houses, submits "Men Are Such Fools" and "When Were You Born?"

None of these films looks so interesting, sight unseen, as "Blockade," the film of the Civil War in Spain which was to have come into the State and Orpheum today, but has now been postponed to next Thursday.

Although this picture has been barred from theaters in Westerly, R. I., and one or two other towns across the country, in response to Roman Catholic objections, the management of the State and Orpheum said yesterday that it would be shown here.

"Blockade," produced by Walter Wanger, is a spy-love story set against the Spanish war. It has had a varied reception from early viewers. The (Roman Catholic) National Legion of Decency labels it "condemned." The Bulletin on Current Films, on the other hand, praises its producer:

"A lot of courage was required to produce 'Blockade.' Most film makers shy at the idea of dramatizing controversial subjects. Mr. Wanger has dared to break the industry's accepted tradition of 'hands off' such topics, and a large amount of credit is due him. . . . 'Blockade' is head and shoulders above any anti-war movie that has been made since 'All Quiet on the Western Front.'"

The story does not specify sides, but it seems to have been generally taken for granted that the film's sympathies are Loyalist. "Henry Fonda portrays a Spanish farmer who becomes an officer engaged in counter-espionage work, and is instrumental in the capture of Madeline Carroll, spy for the enemy. When she sees the suffering of innocent women and children, she confesses her part in the blockade work and leads Fonda to the headquarters of the spy organization." Others in the cast of "Blockade" are Leo Carrillo, John Halliday, Reginald Denny, Vladimir Sokoloff and Robert Warwick. The musical score was written by Werner Janssen and William Dieterle directed.

The companion film will be "Reformatory," with Bobby Jordan (star of "Crime School") and Jack Holt.

An Optimist Speaks

Following "Shopworn Angel," "Blockade" will continue a list of summer pictures to which H. M. Addison, district manager of the Loew's theaters in this vicinity, points with pride as an answer to the sad stories that have come out of Hollywood recently about the state of the motion picture.

Other films on the list scheduled for production in July and August at the Loew's theaters are "Algiers," with Hedy Lamarr, the new star, and Charles Boyer; "The Crowd Roars," with Robert Taylor, Edward Arnold, Frank Morgan, Maureen O'Sullivan, Lionel Stander and William Gargan; the new Clark Gable-Myrna Loy picture, "Too Hot to Handle"; another Hardy-Family picture, "Love Finds Andy Hardy"; Luise Rainer in "The Great Waltz," and Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy in "Sweethearts." Nothing to grieve over there, thinks Mr. Addison.

"Algiers," by the way, has just had its first showings at the Cape Cinema at Dennis, where it will be succeeded tomorrow by "Moonlight Sonata," the Paderelwski film which seems to be entrenched for the summer at the Fine Arts. The Los Angeles première of "Algiers" took place last night at the Four Star Theater. The showing was preceded by a radiocast introducing various stars. The New York opening will be tonight at Radio City Music Hall.

"Algiers," (another Walter Wanger production) is set in the Casbah, said to be a section of Algiers notorious as a refuge for criminals. The story has to do with an attempt to lure the lord of the settlement, a jewel thief, from his fortress. Among those who assist in the performance are Sigrid Gurie, Alan Hale, Joseph Calleia, and Gene Lockhart. John Cromwell directed.

Otherwhere

Meanwhile, as to the two films opening today at the Metropolitan: "Cowboy From Brooklyn" is a musical farce based on the play "Howdy Stranger," by Robert Sloan and Louis Pelletier, Jr. Dick Powell plays the Brooklyn entertainer who is stranded in Wyoming and gets a job on a dude ranch. Billed as a genuine cowboy, he struggles through misadventures until he triumphs in a Madison Square rodeo. Others in the cast are Pat O'Brien, Priscilla Lane, Dick Foran, Ann Sheridan, Johnnie Davis, and Donald Reagan.

Kay Francis is starred in "My Bill," a domestic tale dealing with the vicissitudes of a family of children whose widowed mother (Miss Francis) has small money sense. In fact, she gets them all into such straits that only Dickie Moore, the youngest, can pull them out. Assisting are Bonita Granville, Anita Louise, Bobby Jordan, John Litel, Maurice Murphy, Elizabeth Risdon, and others. John Farrow directed for Warners the screen play made by Vincent Sherman and Robertson White from the stage piece, "Courage," by Tom Barry.

At the Paramount and Fenway Theaters, Priscilla Lane and Wayne Morris are featured in "Men Are Such Fools," which is described as a breezy comedy of marriage, adapted from Faith Baldwin's Saturday Evening Post story. Humphrey Bogart, Hugh Herbert, Johnnie Davis, and Penny Singleton are also in it. "When Were You Born?" is a mystery melodrama involving astrology. Margaret Lindsay and Anna May Wong have the principal parts.

Racial Friction Lecture Topic At Social Institute

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 14—Racial and cultural frictions in the world today were described by Dr. Ira De A. Reid, of Atlanta University, at today's session of the Summer Institute for Social Progress at Wellesley College.

Listing the forms of racial prejudice prevalent in the modern world, he declared, ironically:

"From the press and contemporary political literature, we may reasonably conclude the following: that whites are superior to blacks, that the Asiatic peril is a race peril, that the Japanese of late have become very yellow—so much so that the Chinese have almost become white brothers in comparison, and that the great American problem is to keep the Anglo-Saxon stream free from the contamination of Negro, European or Semitic blood."

He urged that such prejudices be discarded, but stated that severe difficulties are in the way of establishing tolerance throughout the world. "The recordings of our past and present behavior," he said, "indicate how involved are these whole matters of race and culture with problems of material and economic import."

Dr. Reid is head of the Department of Sociology at the Southern Negro University and author of "Adult Education Among Negroes."

Tonight, a symposium on European political questions will be given at the Institute. Speakers who have been announced are: Alan A. Dudley, of the British Library of Information, New York City; Joseph Hanc, New York Consul for Czechoslovakia, and Francis Deak, Professor of International Law at Columbia University and a delegate to the League of Nations from Hungary.

A special announcement was issued by the Institute that tonight's meeting and those on Friday and Saturday are open to businessmen interested in world issues. Two Federal officials on the program for tomorrow are A. Manuel Fox, member of the Tariff Commission, and Ralph L. Harding, Chief of the Metals and Minerals Division of the Department of Commerce.

A Television Theater

The Arts in Boston

Television as a medium of entertainment was demonstrated last night by the Massachusetts Television Institute at Television Hall on Commonwealth Avenue. The program purported to give a "preview of the American home of tomorrow."

The show, staged on an upper floor of the building, was projected by a wire connection on a screen about 9x12 inches. A screen of this size was of course too small to permit the representation of more than two figures at a time, or to permit even the showing of the entire figure of one person. Thus, when a tap dancer performed, first her bust, then ler legs and feet, were shown. The face of a performer was fairly clear when he stood still, but when he moved about there was noticeable distortion. The sound recording was good for voices, not so good for musical tone.

The technical aspect of telecasting has been discussed in this newspaper by better-informed typewriters than this one. What we are concerned with in this column is the entertainment value of the device as it stands, and its possibilities for the future. Its present value is slight, so far as was proved last night. The limitations mentioned above obviously preclude anything in the nature of dramatic representation. What was offered was a series of vaudeville turns, which included, besides the tap dancer, a reader, a skit by two young women, a pair of performers on some sort of mouth instrument, and a pianist.

If we were to judge the home of tomorrow from this program we should say that its cultural opportunities will be sadly restricted. But hope is held out that television will progress technically and that better facilities will be provided. When that has been accomplished, it will be time enough to speak of the artistic possibilities of the method.

L. A. S.

Exchange

(Continued from Page 9)

young men in light gray coats were doing. They, it was explained, were the pages.

The skill with which the boys on the shelf posted up quotations intrigued the visitors. They threw numbers back and forth with the aplomb of a big league baseball player. The girls were surprised at the ease with which the quotations were put up and removed. The board is magnetized, it was explained. Otherwise figures might slip out of place.

A third girl inquired about the price of a seat on the Exchange. She was told there are a few seats for sale, now, ranging from $4,000 to $6,000. Why the difference in price? It was asked. Mr. Guild explained the seats belong to individuals or families and the price depends on their anxiety to sell. Those prices are real bargain prices compared with the $15,000 to $20,000 the seats once were worth. The same drop, only worse, occurred in New York. There was a time—B. D. (before the depression)—when one could not buy a seat on the Big Board for less than $500,000. Now one can pick up a seat for about $60,000.

Boston's Stock Exchange is the third largest in the country. Yet it does only about 1½ per cent of the country's trading. New York's stock and curb exchanges monopolize 95 per cent of the business.

This situation is not a New Deal phenomenon, although the New Deal and the depression accentuated it. The heyday of stock exchange activity lies in the pre-depression past. The New York Stock Exchange always was the big frog in the securities puddle. But prior to 1929 the puddle was big enough for provincial exchanges to at least get wet. Now the puddle has dried up.

The SEC favors strong local markets to take care of local concerns. It favors decentralization of the securities business and supports efforts of local exchanges for self-preservation. Several markets have become particularly aggressive. The Boston, Chicago, Los Angeles, and Philadelphia exchanges are making strong bids for business. They have obtained from the SEC unlisted trading privileges in certain New York stocks. Beside cutting into the odd-lot business of New York, they have obtained round-lot trading privileges. They are advertising their wares.

Boston's exchange has more than held its ground in the general shrinkage of the securities business. Shares traded in 1937 were only 1 per cent less than the number traded in 1936. In contrast, New York's big board dealings shrank 15 per cent.

The Boston Exchange's fight for survival has taken several forms. With the blessing of the SEC, it raided the New York exchanges and opened trading in 15 of their issues. It is now back before the SEC asking permission to stage another raid. It also revised trading rules for round lots to assure as efficient execution of such orders as are found on the Big Board.

Trade Pacts

(Continued from Page 9)

of industrial workers of Lawrence and vicinity employed in these so-called protected industries."

Mr. Darlington, in reply, said: "In a particular locality such as Lawrence, where a number of industries have been developed under the shelter of high tariffs, other local enterprise will, at the time, be more or less dependent upon the same tariffs.

"But," he continued, "only to the extent the tariffs actually are needed to support the industries concerned will the effect be felt.

"Such a result, however," he added, "is precisely the opposite of what is to be expected from the program."

Mr. Darlington said agreements already negotiated had been "so carefully formulated and so moderate no American industry has found any real cause for complaint. This record should justify the people of Lawrence in regarding the future, insofar as the trade program is concerned, with confidence."

Rather than a "menace to the tariff-protected industries of Lawrence," Mr. Darlington asserted, "the trade program is of benefit to them because it broadens and strengthens the domestic market where they must dispose of virtually their entire production.

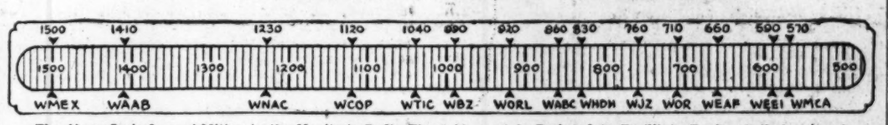
"There are many agricultural and industrial workers in the United States who cannot buy the goods produced in Lawrence unless they can sell their own products in foreign markets," he said.

Always ask your grocer for

REYMOND'S BUTTER-KRUST BREAD

baked in Connecticut's finest Bakery

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	The Boston Hour	**Bastile Day Celebration**	Top Hatters; orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15	The Boston Hour	in Paris	Top Hatters; orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30	"Across the Table"	**"The Singing Lady"**	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Studio speaker
5:45	News; music	Piano duet	Little Orphan Annie	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	**President Roosevelt**	**President Roosevelt at**	News Service	**President Roosevelt at**	**"The Monitor News"**
6:15	**at San Francisco**	**San Francisco**	Sport comment	**San Francisco**	Italian Radio Review
6:30	News Service	Sport commentator	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45	Vocalist	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	"Dusty Rider"
7:00	Baritone	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15	Movie comment	Dramatic sketch	Vocal Varieties	Union Party speaker	"Five Star Final"
7:30	Review of Fleet	Maj. R. E. Whitcomb	Commentator	"Musical Album"	Terry O'Toole, songs
7:45	Boake Carter, news	Maj. R. E. Whitcomb	Adrian O'Brien, tenor	"Musical Album"	Don Humbert's Orch.
8:00	Dramatization	"Stepping Ahead With	**Vallee Hour: Connecticut**	"Sinfonietta"	**"The Wordcaster"**
8:15	Dramatization	America"; speakers	**Yankees; guests**	"Sinfonietta"	Legion speaker
8:30	Review of Fleet	"Port of Missing Hits"	**Vallee Hour: Connecticut**	"The Green Hornet";	Jerry Lee; orchestra
8:45	**Goldman Band**	"Port of Missing Hits"	**Yankees; guests**	dramatization	Commentator
9:00	Major Bowes' Hour	**Pulitzer Prize Play:**	**Toronto Promenade**	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Dance Orchestra
9:15	Major Bowes' Hour	**"Men in White"**	**Symphony Orchestra**	Charioteers; quartet	Dance Orchestra
9:30	Major Bowes' Hour	**Pulitzer Prize Play:**	**Toronto Promenade**	Guy Lombardo's Orch	"Sweet Swing"
9:45	Major Bowes' Hour	**"Men in White"**	**Symphony Orchestra**	Guy Lombardo's Orch	"Sweet Swing"
10:00	**"Essays in Music"**	**Pan American Concert:**	**Music Hall: Bing Crosby;**	"Press Time"; newspaper	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
10:15	**"Essays in Music"**	**Jose Agustin Hernan-**	**Bob Burns, comedian;**	game; music	"Music of the Masters"
10:30	**"Americans at**	**dez, Mexican baritone;**	**quartet; chorus; guest**	Concert Revue: solo-	Stuff Smith's Orchestra
10:45	**Work": interviews**	**U. S. Army Band**	**artist; orchestra**	ists; chorus; Henry	**"The Monitor News"**
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; Sport Comment	News Service	Weber's Orchestra	Don Humbert's Orch.
11:15	Mal Hallett's Or	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Billy Lossez's Orchestra	Dance music
11:30	Paul Pendarvis' Or-	Music As You Desire It	**Bastile Day Celebration**	Shep Field's Orchestra	"Road to Fame"
11:45	chestra	Network sports	**Aboard Normandie**	Shep Field's Orchestra	"Road to Fame"

Friday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	"Sunrise Special"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15	Popular variety	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30	Comment	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45	WEEI news	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00	Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"The Old Refrains"	Weather Service	Organist; vocalist	"Musical Timetable"
8:30	"Radio Almanac"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
8:45	"Tunes"; music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00	Shopping Service	"As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"	Merry-Go-Round	Gospel songs
9:15	"Parade"; music	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	Jacob B. List
9:30	"Joyce Jordan"	Breakfast Club; popu-	"Variations"	Merry-Go-Round	Gene MacMahan, songs
9:45	Bachelor's Children	lar variety; orchestra	"Variations"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Pretty Kitty Kelly	Home Forum	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15	Myrt and Marge	On the Mall	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	Organ recital	Marblehead program
10:30	"Hilltop House"	"Josh Higgins"; sketch	Just Plain Bill; sketch	Studio speaker	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother"	"Ma Perkins"	Dramatic sketch	Earl Lawrence, songs	"Shopping With You"
11:00	R. Carhart, songs	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	"Songs They Write"	"Music for Madame"
11:15	R. Maxwell, songs	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Lorenzo Jones"	"Melody Strings"	Van Clemens, songs
11:30	Big Sister; sketch	"Women and News"	"Hello, Peggy"; sketch	"Get Thin to Music"	Cooking School
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	"Road of Life"	Vocalists; organ	News commentator
12:00	"Serenaders"	News; feature; Noon-	Organ recital	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"R. F. D. No. 1"	day Show; stocks	"The O'Neills"	Agricultural talk	Italian Music
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	National Farm and	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Vic and Sade"	Home Hour	"Hum and Strum"	Consumers' program	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"Road of Life"	"Matinee Melodies"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Garden Club"	Vocalist
1:45	Hymn recital	Jack and Loretta	Marjorie Mills Hour	Movie comment	Musical program
2:00	News Service	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	Harold Turner, pianist	Song Duo
2:15	Captivators; orch.	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	Orchestra; soloist	"Music That Soothes"
2:30	Harrisburg Revue	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	"Accordiana"	Sport reports	"Music That Soothes"
2:45	Harrisburg Revue	Betty Crocker	"Julia Blake"; sketch	Sport reports	Frank Gelinas, songs
3:00	Buffalo Theater	Network program	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	**Red Sox vs. St. Louis**	"Consolaire"
3:15	Buffalo Theater	Organ Reveries	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	**baseball game**	Sport reports
3:30	U. S. Navy Band	Continental Varieties	Pepper Young's Family	**Red Sox vs. St. Louis**	Sport commentator
3:45	U. S. Navy Band	Continental Varieties	"The Guiding Light"	**baseball game**	Sport commentator
4:00	C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	**Red Sox vs. St. Louis**	Sport commentator
4:15	C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	**baseball game**	Sport commentator
4:30	The Eaton Boys	Club Matinee: variety	Commentator	**Red Sox vs. St. Louis**	Sport reports
4:45	World Economics	Club Matinee: variety	"Girl Alone"; sketch	**baseball game**	Sport reports
5:00	The Boston Hour	"Neighbor Nell"; news	Top Hatters; orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15	The Boston Hour	"Don Winslow"; sketch	Top Hatters; orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30	"March of Games"	Little Variety Show	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Rhythm Revue	Little Variety Show	Little Orphan Annie	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	**"The Monitor News"**
6:15	"Popeye"; sketch	Salon Orchestra	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	"Melody Weavers"	Sport comment	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45	Network program	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Organ and piano
7:00	Baritone	Dick Todd, songs	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15	Folk Singers	"Music Is My Hobby"	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Comedy sketch	"Five Star Final"
7:30	Adult Education	Nola Day, songs	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"	"Voice of Israel"
7:45	Boake Carter, news	"Concert Hall"	"Let's Celebrate"	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
8:00	"Ghost of Benja-	**University Town Meet-**	**Lucille Manners, so-**	W. H. McMasters, talk	Don Humbert's Orch.
8:15	min Sweet"	**ing Debate: "Is Democ-**	**prano; Revelers Quar-**	"Musical Album"	Cottage Hawaiians
8:30	St. Louis Blues	**racy Workable in a**	**tet; Ross Graham;**	Musical program	Vocalist; orchestra
8:45	St. Louis Blues	**Machine Age?"**	**Frank Black's Orch.**	Frank Perneau's Orch.	Network speakers
9:00	"Hollywood Show-	George Olsen's Orch.;	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Jimmie Grier's Orch.	Clyde Lucas' Or
9:15	case"; variety	Tim and Irene	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Jimmie Grier's Orch.	Clyde Lucas' Or
9:30	"Hollywood Show-	News dramatizations	"Death Valley Days";	**Robin Hood Dell Con-**	"Front Page Drama"
9:45	case"; variety	News dramatizations	dramatic sketch	**cert by Philadelphia**	Norsemen Quartet
10:00	**Goldman Band**	"Design for Dancing"	"First Nighter"; sketch	**Symphony Orch.; Eu-**	Dance Music
10:15	**Concert**	"Design for Dancing"	"First Nighter"; sketch	**gene Goossens, cond.**	Dance Music
10:30	Network program	**Grant Park Concert**	Movie comment	"Curtain Time"	Gypsy Orchestra
10:45	"Viewpoints"	**Grant Park Concert**	Jesse Crawford, organ	"Curtain Time"	**"The Monitor News"**
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; sport comment	News Service	"Curtain Time"	Request Serenade
11:15	Henry Busse's Or.	Rotary program	Weather Service	Billy Lossez's Orch.	Request Serenade
11:30	Happy Felton's Or-	Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orchestra	"Nation's Playhouse"	Wildwood Orchestra
11:45	chestra	Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orchestra	"Nation's Playhouse"	Wildwood Orchestra

Short Wave Programs

For Friday, July 15

Guatemala—4 p. m.—Concert to the United States, TGWA, 19.7m, 15.17meg.

Tokyo—7:15 p. m.—Dance Music, JZJ, 25.4m, 11.80meg.

London—7:20 p. m.—"Sporting Rivalry," the Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race, GSO, 16.8m, 17.79meg; GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSO, 19.7m, 15.18meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg.

Prague—8 p. m.—Folk Songs; Orchestra, OLR4A, 25.3m, 11.84meg; OLR5A, 19.7m, 15.23meg.

Boston—8:15 p. m.—"The Making of Lyric Poetry," Lloyd Haberly, poet, W1XAL, 25.4m, 11.79meg.

Berlin—8:30 p. m.—Max Reger's Mozart Variations, DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.

Rome—8:30 p. m.—News; Guest Night; Amy Bernardy: "Rome's Midnight Voice," 2RO4, 25.4m, 11.81meg; IRF, 30.5m, 9.83meg.

Caracas—9:30 p. m.—Popular Cuban Comedies YV5RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.

Paris—9:30 p. m.—Vocal recordings, TPB-7, 25.24m, 11.89meg.

London—10:20 p. m.—"Yarmouth Nights," second of series from seaside resorts, GSI, 19.6m, 15.26meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.2m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—"A Jolly Swabian Hour," DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.

Caracas—11:15 p. m.—"Maristany," singer, YV5RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.

Amusements

BOSTON

HELD OVER BECAUSE IT'S GREAT!

GINGER ROGERS IN *Having Wonderful Time*

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS, JR.

Peggy Conklin

Lucille Ball

SECOND FEATURE

Drama of a man who learned that jealousy cannot be hidden—!

WARREN WILLIAM • GAIL PATRICK

RALPH MORGAN

WIVES UNDER SUSPICION

— EXTRA —

PATHE NEWS

OTHER SELECTED SHORTS

25¢ UNTIL 1:00 P.M.

KEITH MEMORIAL

PERFECTLY AIR CONDITIONED

STATE (LOEW'S) ORPHEUM

2nd BIG WEEK!

Margaret SULLAVAN, James STEWART, Spencer TRACY, Loretta YOUNG

"Shopworn Angel" "Man's Castle"

FINE ARTS • 30c till 1 P. M.

Doors Open 12:30

PADEREWSKI

"Moonlight Sonata"

His Only Motion Picture

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.

COMMUNITY PLAYHOUSE

WELLESLEY HILLS

Thurs., Fri., Sat.—7:30 and 7:45 P. M.

Constance Bennett—Brian Aherne

"MERRILY WE LIVE"

"THE GIRL SAID NO"

Featuring Gilbert & Sullivan Music

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

MOHAWK DRAMA FESTIVAL

Union College Campus, Schenectady, N. Y. Outdoor Theatre, 8:45; Indoor if Rain

Frances Starr and Herbert Corthell in "SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL"

All Seats Reserved, $1.00, $1.50

week of July 6—

"MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING"

NEW YORK CITY

"The sun is smart and sprightly, the cast shrewdly chosen and directed in the most efficient manner."—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

WHAT A LIFE

A George Abbott Comedy Hit for the Entire Family.

BILTMORE THEATRE (Air-Conditioned)

W. 47th St. Evs. 8:45—50c to $3. Mats. Wed. and Sat.—50c to $2.

1938 PULITZER PRIZE PLAY

Thornton Wilder's

OUR TOWN

WITH FRANK CRAVEN

Production by Jed Harris

MOROSCO THEATRE, 45 St., W. of B'way. Air-cooled. Evs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. Sat., 2:40.

DENNIS KING, VERA ZORINA, VIVIENNE SEGAL, WALTER SLEZAK

in RODGERS & HART'S Musical Comedy

I MARRIED AN ANGEL

46 LOVELY DANCING ANGELS

Evgs. 8:36, $1.10-$4.40. Mat. Wednesday and Saturday, 51-$2.75. Mail Orders Now. Shubert Theatre, W. 44 St. (Air-Conditioned)

WARNER BAXTER

in "I'LL GIVE A MILLION"

with MARJORIE WEAVER

★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★

Any Day Any Seat 25¢ to 1 p.m. **Roxy** 7th Av. 50th St. Theo.

Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Commerce and Finance

Wallace Announces Basic Rates for Wheat Loans on 1938 Crop

Business and Industry

Bell Unit Issue Of $30,000,000 Is Offered to Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Morgan, Stanley & Company is head of a banking syndicate offering an issue of $30,000,000 Southwestern Bell Telephone Company first and refunding mortgage 3 per cent bonds, Series C, of which $28,900,000 is publicly offered. The bonds are priced at 100 and accrued interest and dated July 1, 1938, and will be due July 1, 1968.

The company will sell $1,100,000 of bonds which is not included in the public offering, Aug. 1, to Bankers Trust Company of New York, trustee for pension funds established by certain companies affiliated with the company, without underwriting discounts or commissions, for an aggregate amount of $1,078,000, or 98 a unit, exclusive of accrued interest.

Proceeds of Sale

Eventually the proceeds of the sale of the bonds will be used to retire the 7 per cent preferred stock of the company and to repay demand notes held by the parent company, the American Telephone & Telegraph Company. The net proceeds exclusive of accrued interest, to be received by the company from the public and private sales of the bonds, after deducting the estimated expenses in connection with the sale, are expected to approximate $29,193,000.

The prospectus, in explaining the purpose of the issue, sets forth that the proceeds "are to be used to reimburse the treasury of the company for past expenditures for extensions, additions and improvements to its telephone plant and the retirement of funded debt. Upon such reimbursement of its treasury, the company intends to use treasury funds approximately equal to the net proceeds of the Series C bonds for the following purposes:

"(1) $25,052,325 for the redemption at 115 per cent of par value of its outstanding issue of $21,785,500 par value of 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock; and (2) approximately $4,140,000 for the repayment of advances (evidenced by demand notes) from American Telephone and Telegraph Company, parent. These advances were obtained since June 23, 1937, principally on account of extensions, additions and improvements to the company's telephone plant. The total amount of advances from American Telephone and Telegraph Company outstanding as of July 12, 1938, was $8,600,000."

Security for Bonds

The bonds will be secured equally with the company's first and refunding mortgage 3½ per cent bonds, series B, by a lien on substantially all real estate, building and telephone plant owned by the company in Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas. The mortgage does not cover any property in Kansas or Illinois.

The company's net income in 1937 was $17,965,457 compared with $18,794,392 in the previous year.

The list of underwriters and the amount of bonds underwritten by each, follow:

Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc.	$5,200,000
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.	2,600,000
Kidder, Peabody & Co.	2,600,000
Lee Higginson Corporation	1,950,000
The First Boston Corporation	1,800,000
Brown Harriman & Co., Inc.	1,800,000
Smith, Barney & Co.	1,800,000
Blyth & Co., Inc.	700,000
Bombright & Co., Inc.	700,000
Mellon Securities Corporation	700,000
Lazard Freres & Co.	600,000
G. H. Walker & Co.	500,000
Clark, Dodge & Co.	400,000
Dominick & Dominick	400,000
Goldman, Sachs & Co.	400,000
Harris, Hall & Co., Inc.	400,000
Lehman Brothers	400,000
Estabrook & Co.	350,000
Hayden, Stone & Co.	350,000
Hornblower & Weeks	350,000
W. E. Hutton & Co.	350,000
F. S. Mosely & Co.	350,000
Schoellkopf, Hutton & Pomeroy, Inc.	350,000
The Securities Company of Milwaukee, Inc.	350,000
Stern Brothers & Co.	350,000
Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc.	350,000
White, Weld & Co.	350,000
Coffin & Burr, Inc.	300,000
R. L. Day & Co.	300,000
Hemphill, Noyes & Co.	300,000
Jackson & Curtis	300,000
R. W. Pressprich & Co.	300,000
Dean Witter & Co.	300,000
E. W. Clark & Co.	250,000
Glore, Forgan & Co.	250,000
Graham, Parsons & Co.	250,000
Smith, Moore & Co.	250,000
Reinholdt & Gardner	200,000
I. M. Simon & Co.	200,000
Stix & Co.	200,000
A. G. Becker & Co., Inc.	150,000
Alex Brown & Sons	150,000
Central Republic Company	150,000

I. T. & T. Adds 28,117 Telephones in 5 Mos.

NEW YORK (AP)—International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. reported its subsidiaries in nine countries added 28,117 telephones in the first five months of this year, about 3,500 more than the gain for the corresponding 1937 period.

An increase of 7,100 for May was reported. This was 2,500 above the April gain.

Largest additions in telephones were in Argentina, by the River Plate system, and in Shanghai, by the Shanghai Telephone Company. It was estimated that 9,000 of the 10,500 telephones withdrawn from service during the fighting in the Shanghai area last year were restored.

Mexican Government Plans National Export Congress

MEXICO CITY, D. F. (AP)—The Mexican Government has announced plans for a National Export Congress here Oct. 24 to 27 in an effort to stimulate production and broaden markets abroad for Mexican goods.

Mexico long has had an unfavorable foreign trade balance and the problem recently has been emphasized for decline of the peso, which yesterday sold at 4.90 and 4.95 to the United States dollar.

Marine Midland Net

NEW YORK (AP)—Marine Midland Corp., operating a chain of commercial banks in New York State, reported for the June quarter combined net earnings of $851,887, equal to 15 cents a share on capital stock. This compared with $1,050,768 or 18 cents a share in the 1937 June quarter. Earnings for the first half were equal to 28 cents a share against 32 cents a share last year.

Co-op Executive

Chidnoff Studio

E. R. Bowen

General Secretary of the Co-operative League of the United States of America

E. R. Bowen Says 'Co-ops' Must Run On a Cash Basis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Unstable financial conditions characteristic of American consumer co-operation, need the corrective of a cash basis, in the opinion of E. R. Bowen, General Secretary of the Co-operative League of the United States of America.

"Co-operatives, no less than their members, must pay on the nail for what they buy," Mr. Bowen told a dinner audience assembled by the Co-operative Co-ordinating Committee of Greater New York in honor of Albin Johansson, President, and Axel Gjores, educational director, of the Co-operative Union of Sweden, here this week. The committee represents 80 co-operative stores, cafeterias and other enterprises in the metropolitan area.

Must Eliminate Debt

Chief among the lessons which American co-operatives might learn from those in Sweden, Mr. Bowen stressed, is the importance of accumulating owner capital and eliminating debt. The building of reserves by the Swedish co-operative societies, he held, had been responsible for their growing ability to force down retail prices and provide better services to members.

Practically all co-operative business in Sweden today is on a cash basis as a result of an intensive educational campaign conducted by the co-operative movement for many years, Mr. Johansson said, breaking down a century-old habit of credit purchasing.

"The co-operatives of Sweden follow the same program as their members—they also buy for cash," Mr. Johansson continued. "They do not borrow money from the banks or the Government and do not buy goods on credit. They operate entirely on the capital that the members have supplied."

Many societies at the start have concentrated on only one commodity, because of a dearth of capital, he explained. Members paid the regular retail price and left profits to accumulate in the organization, thus building up the organization and enabling it to expand its activities into full-fledged co-operatives through a process of gradual development.

Need Able Members

"The real strength of a co-operative society cannot be measured by the size of the capital; it lies in the ability of the members to manage their own private finances," Mr. Johansson continued. "The capital increases when managed by able members. After some bitter experiences we learned this fact in Sweden. That is why education in economic subjects is one of the most important activities of the Swedish co-operative movement. We organize our members in study circles, we supply correspondence courses, we have a college for training employees and directors."

Likewise, the Swedish co-operative movement publishes a weekly magazine which has the largest circulation of any paper in the country, and is the largest publisher of economic literature in Sweden.

"Private enterprises first thought that the co-operatives were working against them, but later they learned otherwise, for no man can work against another so long as he is working a good thing," Mr. Johansson concluded.

Zinc Production Drops During Month of May

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—World zinc production in May was 143,103 tons, compared with 140,759 in April and 163,134 in May, 1937, according to the American Bureau of Metal Statistics. Production for five months amounted to 732,412 tons.

Refined lead production throughout the world in May was 159,218 tons, against 147,203 in April. Production for five months was 766,034 tons. Production in the United States in May was 31,918 tons, against 37,997 in April. The output for five months was 176,250 tons.

Carey on Curtiss-Wright Board; Reed on Committee

NEW YORK (AP)—William P. Carey, city commissioner of sanitation, was elected a member of the board of directors of Curtiss-Wright Corporation, to fill the vacancy left by the passing of Thomas L. Chadbourne.

Stuart R. Reed, partner in the brokerage firm of Jackson & Curtis, was made a member of the corporation's executive committee to fill the Chadbourne vacancy.

U.S. Will Lend 59-60c a Bushel On 1938 Wheat

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary Wallace announced the Government will make loans on 1938 grown wheat at rates averaging between 59 and 60 cents a bushel to producers who want to hold their grain for better prices.

The loan was made mandatory under the new provisions of the new farm law on the basis of an official forecast of a huge wheat crop. The crop is estimated far in excess of a normal year's domestic consumption and export needs of about 750,000,000 bushels.

Large Surplus

The crop was forecast at 967,412,000 bushels and in addition there is a surplus of 200,000,000 bushels from last year.

Mr. Wallace said the loan rates will average the minimum allowed by the law, which is 52 per cent of the "parity" price of $1.14 a bushel.

Loans will be extended only to wheat producers who did not exceed their 1938 soil-depleting acreage allotments by more than 5 per cent. Wheat must be stored either in commercial warehouses or elevators or in approved farm bins or granaries.

Scale of Loan Rates

The loan program set up a scale of base loan rates for principal terminal grain markets. Better grades will be eligible for higher loans than lower grades. Likewise, rates on grain stored distances from these terminals will decrease as the distance increases. In a few minor wheat areas flat loan rates were established.

Gives Basic Rates

The basic rates for the terminal markets were announced as follows:

Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kan.—No. 2 hard winter, 72 cents; No. 2 red winter, 70 cents.

Omaha, Neb., and Council Bluffs, Iowa—No. 2 hard winter, 71 cents.

Chicago—No. 2 hard winter, 77 cents; No. 2 red winter, 75 cents.

St. Louis, Mo., and East St. Louis, Ill.—No 2 hard winter, 75 cents; No. 2 red winter, 73 cents.

Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth, Minn.—No. 1 dark northern spring, 81 cents; No. 1 northern spring 79 cents, No. 2 amber durum 72 cents.

Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.—No. 1 soft white, white club, western white, hard winter or western red, 67 cents.

San Francisco and Los Angeles—No. 1 soft white, white club, western white, hard winter or western red, 71 cents.

Galveston and Houston, Texas, and New Orleans—No. 2 hard winter 77 cents; No. 2 red winter 75 cents.

The loan rate on wheat stored distances from these terminals will be the terminal rate less all-freight charges plus 4 cents.

A North Dakota Example

For example, in the case of a point in North Dakota where the freight to Minneapolis is 12 cents per bushel, the loan rate on No. 1 dark northern spring would be 65 cents per bushel. The basic loan rate at Minneapolis on this grade of wheat is 81 cents. The freight, plus the 4-cent handling charge, deducted from the basic rate of 81 cents, would therefore result in a loan rate of 65 cents a bushel at the North Dakota point.

Loans on farm-stored wheat will be made directly by the Commodity Credit Corporation through Reconstruction Finance Corporation loan agencies, while the loans on wheat stored in elevators will be made either directly by the commodity credit corporation or through banks and other lending agencies.

The loans will bear interest at 4 per cent and will be for seven months when the wheat is stored in elevators and until May 31, 1939, when stored on farms.

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP)—Secretary Wallace has hinted that the United States would attempt to regain lost foreign wheat markets even at the cost of government subsidies on exports.

Deferring until today announcement of the wheat loan rate, he proposed that all wheat-producing nations co-operate to assure each its normal share in the world markets. He pointed out that this country was ready to act if its hand were forced.

World co-operation, Mr. Wallace indicated at a press conference yesterday, would require other nations to recognize that normal American exports were considerably larger than the 100,000,000 bushels he said this country shipped abroad during the last 12 months.

Secretary Wallace said that during the 1934-36 drought period, when this country exported very little wheat because of short supplies, many other wheat-producing countries expanded production.

He suggested that other wheat nations should not expect the United States to be content with a smaller than normal foreign market, now that good crops have piled up a 250,000,000 bushel exportable surplus.

Before the depression and drought, American wheat exports normally exceeded 150,000,000 bushels annually. He said he hoped other nations would agree at an international wheat conference opening in London today on a program of sharing export markets and preventing further expansion in wheat acreage.

Asked if this Goverment would subsidize exports in an attempt to regain old American markets, Mr. Wallace said:

"I hope other countries will not engage in practices that would make it necessary for us to do so. We can go further along that line than any other nation."

Funds are available for subsidies, he said, recalling that in 1934 this country spent $6,500,000 to subsidize export of 28,000,000 bushels of surplus Pacific Northwest wheat.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation meanwhile, made $100,000,000 available for the wheat loan program. The money will go to growers desiring to hold grain until prices improve.

Brookings Finds Big Concerns Aid Competition, Not Monopoly

WASHINGTON, July 13 (AP)—A Brookings Institution report contended today that giant corporations had fostered "useful competition" rather than harmful monopoly.

"The persistent dissolution of large corporations," it said, "would bring us to the point where we had not the power to make the industrial advances which would progressively lower prices. 'Pure competition' is not the path to economic progress in an industrial age."

Members of a joint committee of Government executives and members of Congress, who are starting an investigation of monopoly, may show an interest in such Brookings conclusions as these:

Competition of Big Units

Even if a concern has a monopoly of a product, it is likely to meet keen competition from companies whose products, though different, are almost equally satisfactory to consumers.

Efforts to maintain artificially high prices under modern competitive conditions have little chance of success over a period of years. The price-fixing power of so-called monopolies "has clearly diminished."

The study, "Industrial Price Policies and Economic Progress," was made for the private research agency by Dr. Edwin G. Nourse and Dr. Horace B. Drury.

They clearly disagreed with those who have argued that bigness in business is a curse and who have yearned for a society made up largely of competing "little fellows."

Messrs. Nourse and Drury said, for instance:

"Competition is quite as keen and much more productive of results when we find industrial giants marshaling their mighty resources to perfect new techniques and new schemes of organization through whose use more and better goods may be put within the reach of the masses.

"The battle between the three giants in the automobile field sets the high mark of economically useful competition that our system has thus far presented.

"But the competitive struggle amongst the leading chemical companies, the great mail order houses, the leading food chains, the principal electrical concerns, and many others is of the same general order."

Big Firms Held 40 P. C.

About 40 per cent of the nation's industrial production is controlled by hugh corporations, they say, and that is the approximate percentage found in 1900.

The economists drew a definite line, however, between big combinations of today and those of a generation ago. Present day combinations, they say, were formed largely to effect economies and promote efficiency, and "most of them actively seek to broaden their market by giving the consumer more for his money."

Formerly, they said, the combinations tried chiefly to control markets, suppress competition and raise prices.

In the field of price determination, the report held that the old theories based on supply and demand or cost plus profit must be scrapped for the sake of economic progress and stability.

There is, it said, a more constructive attack on pricing which "starts from the consumer's wants and purchasing power and courageously accepts the task of finding a means of satisfying these wants within the limitations of this purchasing power."

Accordingly, it asserted, "far-seeing and courageous price-making has made the enlightened business executive the most important factor in the functioning of the modern economic system."

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP)—The Government's monopoly investigators termed "grist for our mill" today a Brookings Institution report declaring that large corporations had created useful competition.

Senator O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming, chairman of the monopoly inquiry, said a casual examination of the report showed it did not conflict with the aims of his committee.

"The purpose of our study," he said, "is to get the facts and then draw conclusions. This report on industrial price policies and economic progress is evidently a study of a part of the field to which we will give attention."

Engineering Awards 12 P. C. Under 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering construction awards for the week, totaling $52,420,000, were 33 per cent below last week and 12 per cent below the corresponding week of 1937, Engineering News-Record reported.

Private awards were 59 per cent above last week while public awards were 53 per cent below the high total of last week which included the contract for the Shasta Dam, part of the Central Valley project in California.

Totals were:

	This week	Last year
Private	$19,568,000	$23,440,000
Public	32,852,000	35,997,000
Total	$52,420,000	59,437,000

New England Apple Crop Is Sharply Below 1937

BOSTON (AP)—A New England apple crop of 7,327,000 bushels, as compared with 9,458,000 bushels harvested in 1937, was forecast by the New England Crop Reporting Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

New England potato production was estimated at 57,381,000 bushels as compared with 58,158,000 bushels harvested in 1937. In Aroostook County, Maine, where 47,560,000 bushels of the New England crop was expected to be produced, growing conditions were described as "generally favorable."

KEYSTONE CUSTODIAN FUNDS

Prospectus on request

KEYSTONE CUSTODIAN FUNDS, Inc.
1512 Packard Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

HINCKLEY & WOODS
INSURANCE
40 BROAD ST.
BOSTON
FIRE LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1845

Rules Contract in Grains of Gold Valid, But Law Makes Gold Unavailable

ST. LOUIS (AP)—The Eighth United States Circuit Court of Appeals ruled a requirement for payment of "grains of gold" did not come within the scope of a Congressional resolution abrogating the right to collect private gold obligations.

In its opinion, the Court said the Congressional resolution of June 5, 1933, applied to debts payable in dollars, but that "an agreement to pay or deliver a certain number of grains of gold is not, we think, within the joint resolution."

As for actual delivery of the gold, the Court admitted that was "an impossibility created by law."

District Judge Merrill E. Otis of Kansas City had reached a similar conclusion in the case, involving a gold-clause lease executed in 1890 by the Emery, Bird, Thayer Realty Company as lessee and the Boston Ground Rent Trust as lessor.

Because Emery, Bird, Thayer could not deliver 139,320 grains of gold required as quarterly rental for a department store site, Judge Otis ruled its must pay $10,158.75, the present currency equivalent of the gold specified in the lease.

The Court of Appeals held he had erred in making such a ruling on the ground that "in effect" he had written a new contract. It reversed and remanded the case for further hearing.

In another case, also dealing with the gold resolution, the Court upheld District Judge Charles B. Davis of St. Louis in his decision invalidating an optional provision for payment of Cotton Belt railroad bonds in Dutch gold guilders.

Meat Production Up, Prices Down In First Half of 1938

CHICAGO (AP)—Meat production increased slightly and prices were substantially lower during the first half of 1938, compared with the same period last year, the Institute of American Meat Packers said.

A reversal also occurred in the recent trend of exports and imports of pork during the first half of the current year, exports again exceeding imports.

Wholesale prices of most grades and classes of meat are substantially lower now than a year ago, the institute said. Fresh pork loins are 23 to 27 per cent lower, bacon 11 to 17 per cent down and smoked hams as much as 12 per cent down.

Livestock prices are somewhat lower than a year ago, but substantially higher than January's low levels this year.

This is not an Offering Prospectus. The offer of these Bonds is made only by means of the Offering Prospectus. This is published on behalf of only those of the undersigned who are registered dealers in securities in this State.

This issue, though registered, is not approved or disapproved by the Securities and Exchange Commission, which does not pass on the merits of any registered securities.

$30,000,000

(of which $28,900,000 are publicly offered)

Southwestern Bell Telephone Company

First and Refunding Mortgage 3% Bonds, Series C

Dated July 1, 1938 — Due July 1, 1968

Interest payable January 1 and July 1 in New York City or in St. Louis

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Corporate Trustee

Coupon Bonds in denominations of $1,000 and $500, registerable as to principal. Registered Bonds in denominations of $1,000, $5,000, $10,000 and $100,000. Coupon Bonds and registered Bonds, and the several denominations, interchangeable.

Redeemable, at the option of the Company, in whole or in part, upon at least 60 days' notice, on any interest payment date, at the following prices with accrued interest: to and including July 1, 1943, 105%; thereafter to and including July 1, 1948, 104%; thereafter to and including July 1, 1953, 103%; thereafter to and including July 1, 1958, 102%; thereafter to and including July 1, 1964, 101%; and thereafter, 100%.

Legal investment, in the opinion of counsel for the Underwriters, for Savings Banks in the States of New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut.

The following is merely a brief outline of certain information contained in the Offering Prospectus and is subject to the more detailed statements in the Offering Prospectus and the Registration Statement, which also include important information not outlined or indicated herein. The Offering Prospectus, which must be furnished to each purchaser, should be read prior to any purchase of these Bonds.

THE COMPANY — Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, all of the common stock of which, except Directors' qualifying shares, is owned by American Telephone and Telegraph Company, was incorporated in Missouri in 1882. The Company is engaged in the telephone business in Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas and in a small portion of Illinois adjacent to St. Louis. The properties of the Company consist mainly of telephone instruments and facilities for their interconnection, the latter consisting chiefly of central office switching equipment and connecting lines. The Company is subject to regulation by the Federal Communications Commission and by state or local authorities in each of the states in which it operates, within their respective jurisdictions. The Federal Communications Commission has been engaged since 1935 in an investigation of American Telephone and Telegraph Company and its subsidiaries and presently has before it for its consideration a critical report, proposed by one of the Commissioners, more fully referred to in the Offering Prospectus.

CAPITALIZATION

	Outstanding as of December 31, 1937
First and Refunding Mortgage 3½% Bonds, Series B, due December 1, 1964	$ 45,000,000.00
Notes Sold to Trustee of Pension Fund (4% Demand Notes)	8,317,265.94*
Advances from American Telephone and Telegraph Company (5% Demand Notes)	3,500,000.00*
Seven Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock—par value $100 per share	21,785,500.00
Common Stock—par value $100 per share	173,000,000.00

*As July 19, 1938, notes sold to Trustee of Pension Fund had been reduced to $8,207,653.39 and advances had increased to $8,600,000.

PURPOSE OF ISSUE — The net proceeds, exclusive of accrued interest, from the sale of the $30,000,000 of Series C Bonds, after deducting the estimated expenses of the Company in connection with such sale, are expected to approximate $29,193,000. Such proceeds are to be used to reimburse the treasury of the Company for past expenditures for extensions, additions and improvements to its telephone plant and the retirement of funded debt. Upon such reimbursement of its treasury, the Company intends to use treasury funds approximately equal to such net proceeds for the following purposes: (1) $25,053,325 for the redemption at 115% of par value of its outstanding issue of $21,785,500 par value of Seven Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock; and (2) approximately $4,140,000 for the partial repayment of advances from American Telephone and Telegraph Company, parent. The Company expects to continue its established practice of borrowing from American Telephone and Telegraph Company on demand notes as need therefor may arise.

EARNINGS — The following figures are taken from the Income Statements of the Company in the Offering Prospectus.

Years Ended December 31	Operating Revenues	Total Income	Interest Deductions	Net Income
1935	$73,594,576.51	$17,145,574.83	$3,198,857.49	$13,946,717.34
1936	79,917,476.68	20,945,379.34	2,150,987.00	18,794,392.34
1937	86,099,456.06	20,089,301.04	2,123,843.19	17,965,457.85

Due principally to a decrease in toll service revenues, to increased in wages and to increased taxes, the Company's "Total Income" for the 5 months ended May 31, 1938 was approximately 5% lower than for the corresponding months in 1937.

SERIES C BONDS — The Series C Bonds will be issued under the Company's First and Refunding Mortgage, as supplemented, and, in the opinion of counsel for the Company, will be secured, equally with the Company's First and Refunding Mortgage 3½% Bonds, Series B, by a lien on substantially all real estate, buildings and telephone plant owned by the Company in Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas and appertaining to or useful in the transaction of its business in those States. The Mortgage does not cover any property in Kansas or Illinois.

Series C Bonds are limited to the amount of $30,000,000 now authorized. The Mortgage, however, permits the issuance of additional bonds of other series, which would rank equally with the Series B and Series C Bonds.

The Mortgage permits the Company, in certain instances, to dispose of property covered by the Mortgage without a release from or notice to the Trustees, and also provides for releases and substitutions of such property. No notice is required to be given to bondholders in connection with any such disposal, release or substitution.

UNDERWRITING — Subject to certain terms and conditions, the Underwriters named in the Offering Prospectus have severally agreed to purchase an aggregate of $28,900,000 of these Bonds from the Company at 98%, or a total of $28,322,000, plus accrued interest. Such Bonds are to be offered to the public at 100%, or a total of $28,900,000, plus accrued interest. The underwriting discounts are 2%, or a total of $578,000. The payment for and delivery of such Bonds are to be made on July 19, 1938, but may be postponed to not later than July 29, 1938. The Company has contracted to sell privately the remaining $1,100,000 of Bonds on or before August 1, 1938, to the Trustee of the Pension Funds established by certain companies affiliated with the Company, without underwriting discounts or commissions, at 98%, or a total of $1,078,000, plus accrued interest.

Price 100% and Accrued Interest

The Underwriters, including the undersigned and the others named in the Offering Prospectus, have agreed to purchase $28,900,000 of these Bonds on the terms and conditions set forth in the Purchase Agreement, including the approval of legal matters by Messrs. Davis Polk Wardwell Gardiner & Reed, counsel for the Underwriters, and by Messrs. Bryan, Williams, Cave & McPheeters, counsel for the Company. It is expected that delivery of Bonds in temporary form will be made at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. on or about July 19, 1938, against payment therefor in New York funds.

The Underwriters have authorized the purchase and sale, in the open market or otherwise, of these Bonds for their several accounts, either for long or short account, within the limits and during the period set forth in certain agreements referred to in the Offering Prospectus.

Further information, particularly financial statements, is contained in the Registration Statement on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission, and in the Offering Prospectus which must be furnished to each purchaser and is obtainable from only such of the undersigned as are registered dealers in securities in this State.

MORGAN STANLEY & CO.
Incorporated

KUHN, LOEB & CO. — KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.

LEE HIGGINSON CORPORATION — THE FIRST BOSTON CORPORATION

BROWN HARRIMAN & CO. Incorporated — SMITH, BARNEY & CO.

Dated July 14, 1938.

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,100,000
Previous day 2,618,850
1938 volume to date 136,331,430
1937 volume to date 238,304,762

Stocks Struggle To Retain Gains In Quiet Trading

NEW YORK, July 14 (AP)—Selected stocks grasped at rallying straws in today's market, but reaching power was notably lacking in most departments.

The list sold off in fairly active dealings at the opening, following Wednesday's last-minute relapse. Buying in steels and motors subsequently pared or converted losses running to a point or so into advances of as much.

Dealings slowed appreciably on the come-back and earlier upturns were erased in many cases near the final hour. Blocks of 1,000 to 2,500 shares changed hands at the start, but an eventual slow-down put transfers at the rate of about 1,200,000 shares, or much less than half of the turnover in the preceding session.

While trading sentiment leaned to the optimistic side, on the whole, the apparently further confused situation in the steel-wage matter tended to cool speculative fever to some extent.

Among favored shares were Chrysler, General Motors, Yellow Truck, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, International Harvester, Sears Roebuck, Douglas Aircraft, Sperry, Texas Pacific Land Trust, Phelps Dodge, Texas Corp., Barnsdall, Santa Fe, Great Northern, N. Y. Central, Anaconda, and American Smelting.

The going was difficult for Westinghouse, J. I. Case, Air Reduction, American Radiator, and Oliver Farm.

Curb market prices were jumbled. Gulf Oil, Creole Petroleum and Pennroad were higher. Backward were Aluminum of America, Montgomery Ward "A" and Jones & Laughlin.

Bonds Are Lower

Leaders in the June-July rise in the bond market were forced back fractions to around a point today by profit selling. Low yield corporate liens were steady.

In the rail group the ebb movement was fairly general, although a few carriers scored further gains. Southern Pacific 4½s of '68 and '69 were ahead a point or so in the final hour.

Losers included American Typefounders convertibles, Santa Fe 4s of '95, Illinois Central 4¾s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Studebaker 6s, M-K-T 5s, and Goodyear 5s.

Early trading was enlivened by a brisk upturn of 4 to 5 points in bonds of Hudson & Manhattan Railroad following announcement of the Interstate Commerce Commission's ruling permitting an increase in fares on a part of the company's lines. Later they gave up a small part of their gains.

U. S. Governments sagged a bit in the late trading. Losses ranged from 1-32d to 4-32ds. Polish 8s contributed action in the foreign dollar loan section with a rise of about 3 points on moderate dealings.

Bank Clearings Off 14.1 P. C. From 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—Dun & Bradstreet reported the volume of bank clearings for 22 leading cities in the United States for the week ended July 13 was $4,996,659,000 against $5,816,126,000 for the corresponding period a year ago, a decrease of 14.1 per cent. Last week the decline was 16.1 per cent from the 1937 period.

New York clearings fell to $3,074,878,000 from $3,553,789,000 a year ago, or a difference of 13.5 per cent. New York excluded, the total was $1,921,781,000, or 15.1 per cent lower than $2,262,337,000 reported last year.

With the exception of Seattle, which advanced 13.5 per cent, all outside cities reported declines from the comparable week last year. Outstanding were Detroit, off 33.5 per cent; Pittsburgh, 31.2; Kansas City, 26.1; Buffalo, 19.1; Cleveland, 17.7; St. Louis, 16.9, and Boston, 15.2.

Chicago reported $286,500,000 against $336,800,000 in the similar week of 1937, off 14.9 per cent.

Wheat Prices Drop Sharply in Chicago

CHICAGO, July 14—Complexities of the Government wheat loan plans announced today resulted in swift alternate jumps and tumbles of Chicago prices, with sharp declines at the close.

Virtually the day's lowest prices prevailed in the final dealings.

Wide differences of opinion were current due especially to absence of knowledge of what the Government basic price at seaboard points would be. Suggestions were numerous that the Government might be overloaded with wheat, and would export the burdensome supplies at a loss.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were ¾-2 cents lower compared with yesterday's finish, July 71⅝-¾, Sept. 72-72⅞, corn 1⅜-2 cents down, July 58⅞, Sept. 60⅜-½, and oats ¼-⅜ off.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—The stock market closed with a mixed tone after early weakness had been checked. Prices dropped sharply during the early part of the session following the overnight decline in Wall Street and a loss of about six shillings in the price for Courtauld's stock, on a dividend cut. Poor traffic returns caused railroad issues to drop. Oils, rubbers, mining and base metal shares followed the decline. Transatlantic securities finished with losses of fractions to three points.

Paris—The Bourse and banks were closed for Bastille Day.

Liverpool—Wheat futures declined on cheaper offers from the United States, limited inquiry from millers and American selling. Final prices were ¾d to 1⅜d net lower.

Cotton futures eased in sympathy with the action of overseas markets, and Wednesday's setback in Wall Street. The decline attracted some Bombay buying and prices were off 4 to 6 points net at the finish.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
50	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	3	48¾	48½	48½	— ½
52	28	Acme Sti (1)	4	43½	43	43	Jul
12	6¼	Adams Exp (.10e)	21	11⅞	11	11	— ⅝
20¾	14½	Adams-Millis (¾e)	1	20	20	20	Jul 7
23¼	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	2	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅝
2¾	1⅝	Advance Rumely	6	2¾	2¾	2¾	
63½	40	Air Reduction (1a)	17	60⅞	60	60	—2
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	10	1½	1¼	1½	
13¾	8¾	Alaska June (.60a)	9	10¼	10	10	— ¼
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	8	1½	1⅜	1½	
17⅝	5½	Alleghany pf xw	6	11	10¾	10¾	+ ¼
17⅞	6¼	Alleghan pf $30 ww	9	11⅝	11	11¼	— ½
17¼	5	Alleghan pf $40 ww	4	11¼	10¾	11	+ ⅜
17½	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	2	13	13	13	—1
21¾	11⅝	Allegheny Steel	1	18½	18½	18½	
9⅞	4½	Allen Industries	5	9	9	9	Jul 13
180	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	6	180	178½	178½	—1½
9⅞	7	Allied Kid (⅝e)	2	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
14⅜	8⅝	Allied Mills (½e)	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅜
11⅜	4½	Allied Strs	187	11	10	10⅜	— ¼
61	38	Allied St pf (5)	2	61½	61	61½	+ ½
51¾	34½	Allis-Ch Mfg (¾e)	51	48½	47	47⅛	—1⅛
18½	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	18	18	18	
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	12	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ¼
24	10	Amal Leather pf	3	20½	20½	20½	— ⅜
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	*6	76	75	75	—1¼
70	49	Am Ag ChDel (2¼e)	1	68	68	68	
22¾	10	Am Bk Note (.60e)	13	21⅞	20½	20½	—1
42½	23¼	Am Brake Shoe (½e)	2	38	38	38	— ½
101	70¾	Am Can (4)	34	100¼	99	99¾	— ⅛
167	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	2	166	166	166	+1
27½	12⅝	Am Car & Fdy	19	24½	24	24¼	— ¼
50	27	Am Car&F pf (2½e)	3	45½	45	45½	Jul 13
18¾	9½	Am Ch&Cable(.40e)	21	17¾	17¼	17¼	— ⅝
104	89½	Am Ch&Chi pf (5)	3	104	102	104	Jul 13
112⅛	88⅛	Am Chicle (4e)	2	111	111	111	
9	4½	Am Colortype	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
14¼	9	Am Comi Alco	27	13¾	13½	13½	
16⅜	8¼	Am Crystal Sug	24	14¼	13½	14	+ ⅝
4⅞	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	6	4½	4¼	4¼	— ¼
6¾	4	Am European	4	6¾	6½	6¾	Jul 7
5¼	2¼	Am & For Power	7	4⅝	4½	4½	— ¼
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	12	20½	20¼	20½	Jul 7
25¼	13⅛	Am & F P $7 pf	4	21¾	21½	21⅝	—2⅜
12⅜	5½	Am & F P 2 pf	1	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
12	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	12	12	12	Jul 11
4⅞	2	Am Hide & Leather	10	4⅜	4½	4½	— ¼
26¾	12	Am Hide & L pf	5	26¾	25¼	26⅜	Jul 13
41½	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	3	41	41	41	— ¼
2¾	1½	Am Ice	5	2	2	2	Jul 13
19½	13¾	Am Ice pf (1e)	2	18½	18¼	18¼	Jul 12
8⅞	4⅛	Am International	7	7½	7⅝	7½	— ¼
23½	12⅞	Am Locomotive	19	20⅝	19¾	19¾	—1⅝
74½	44	Am Locomot pf	5	69⅞	68¾	68¾	— ¾
16½	10	Am M & Fdy (.60e)	7	15⅝	14½	14½	—1
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	3	5	4⅞	5	
38¾	23	Am Metal (¼e)	11	35	34¼	35	—1
107	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	3	105	105	105	Jul 5
7⅛	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	23	6¼	5¾	5¾	— ½
41	19	Am P&L $6pf(2¼k)	1	37	37	37	—1½
35⅞	16½	Am P&L $5pf(1⅞k)	4	33¼	33	33¼	— ¾
16⅛	9	Am Rad & St S	120	15½	14⅞	15¼	— ⅜
22⅞	13½	Am Roll Mill	25	20½	19½	19½	— ⅞
80⅝	58	Am Roll M pf (4½)	5	76½	76	76	
20⅞	15⅜	Am Saf Raz (1.60)	5	18½	18	18	— ½
14¼	7⅛	Am Seating	9	13	12⅞	13	— ⅛
56¾	28⅛	Am Smelt&R(1¾e)	65	48	47	47¼	— ¼
131	103	Am Smelt&R pf (7)	1	125¼	125¼	125¼	+ ¼
54⅞	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	7	53½	53½	53½	— ½
34¾	15⅝	Am Sti Fdrs	20	27	26	26⅛	— ¾
11¾	6½	Am Stores	5	8¾	8¾	8¾	
12¾	12	Am Stove	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Jul 12
31	21½	Am Sug Ref(1¼e)	8	30½	29¾	29¾	— ¼
117⅛	101⅜	Am Sug pf (7)	5	108	107½	107½	Jul 13
20	12⅝	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ¼
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	6	141⅞	141	141	
78⅞	58	Am Tobacco (5)	5	77	77	77	+ ⅛
81⅜	56¾	Am Tobacco B (5)	5	79¾	79¾	79¾	+ ¾
142	130	Am Tobacco pf (6)	3	140½	140½	140½	
7⅞	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	5	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
13½	6	Am Wat Wks	33	11⅛	10⅞	11	— ¼
86	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	77	77	77	Jul 12
6¾	3¼	Am Woolen	10	6⅜	6	6¼	
43	23⅜	Am Wool pf	7	39	37¾	38⅜	— ⅝
9¼	4⅜	Am Zinc L & S	14	8⅛	8	8	— ¼
42	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	35	35	35	Jul 11
36¾	21	Anaconda	194	34⅛	33	33¼	— ¼
50	29	Anaconda W & C	1	45	45	45	—1
18	10¾	Anchor Hoc Gl(.30e)	2	16	15⅝	16	
19	10	Andes Copper	1	16½	16½	16½	Jul 13
4½	2	A P W Paper	9	4	4	4	Jul 13
30¼	20	Arch-Dan-M (¾e)	2	28	28	28	
100½	82	Armour Del pf (7)	2	98	98	98	Jul 13
6⅞	3⅞	Arm Ill	10	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	1	50	50	50	Marl9
94½	50	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Marl9
43¾	24¼	Armstrong Cork	8	41¼	40¼	40¼	—1½
10⅜	5½	Arnold Const (½e)	9	10¼	9⅞	10	— ⅜
7⅜	2½	Artloom Corp	5	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
10⅜	4	Assd Dry Goods	36	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
70½	52	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	5	70½	67	70½	Jul 12
68¼	56	Assd D G 2 pf (3½k)	2	65	65	65	Jul 13
35	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	29	29	29	Jun 24
42	22¼	Atch T & S F	23	37⅜	35½	35¾	—1¼
72	40	Atch T & S F pf	6	51½	51	51⅛	—1⅜
27⅞	14	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	15	22¾	21¼	21¼	— ¾
8¼	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	6⅜	6½	6⅝	Jul 12
14½	6½	Atl G & W Ln pf	1	11½	11	11½	Jul 13
25⅞	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	38	24¼	23⅝	24¼	+ ¼
107¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	3	106½	106¼	106½	
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (¼e)	30	8⅝	8	8⅛	— ¼
44	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	— ⅛
52	36	Atlas Powder (1e)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	+ ⅛
7⅜	4½	Atlas Tack	3	6½	6½	6½	Jul 13
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ¼
3⅜	2	Aust Nichols	2	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
4¾	2½	Aviat'n Corp(.18½e)	19	4⅝	4½	4½	

B

10¾	5	Bald Loco ct	34	9⅜	9	9⅛	— ⅜
11	4	Balt & Ohio	60	9⅝	8¾	8⅞	— ⅜
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	20	11⅛	10⅜	10⅜	— ½
35	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	2	35	35	35	Jul 13
22⅜	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	26	21½	20½	20½	— ⅝
11	5	Barker Bros	8	10¾	10¼	10¼	— ⅝
20⅝	10⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	96	20⅜	19	19⅜	
15⅜	9	Bayuk Cigar (⅜e)	3	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅝
18	11⅜	Beatrice Cream(1a)	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
96½	90½	Beat Crm pf ww (5)	1	93	93	93	Jun 13
112	94½	Beech-NutPack(4a)	2	110	110	110	Jul 11
8½	5¾	Belding-Hem (⅝e)	3	8¾	8¼	8¾	
83	75¼	Belg N R pf (3.27g)	2	75¾	75¾	75¾	Jun 28
18½	8⅜	Bendix Aviat	75	17½	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (.85e)	2	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
46	26⅞	Best & Co (1.95½e)	9	46	43⅞	45½	+2½
65⅞	39¾	Beth Steel	138	58⅝	57	57	—1
16½	12¾	Beth Steel 5%pf(1)	1	16	16	16	— ⅛
98⅞	75	Beth Steel 7%pf(7)	3	98	97	98	Jul 13
28	17½	Bigelow-Sanford	1	24½	24½	24½	—1
18	9¾	Black & Decker	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅜
16⅞	10⅛	Blaw-Knox	18	15¾	15½	15½	
35⅞	20⅛	Boeing Airplane	106	29⅞	28⅝	29	— ¼
30	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	3	26⅜	26	26⅜	+ ¼
14	9	Bond Strs	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ¼
19⅝	15	Borden Co (.70e)	11	17¼	17	17	— ¼
32	16½	Borg-Warner	21	30	28¾	29¼	—1¼
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	4	4	4	Jul 13
22¼	14	Bower Rol Bear	3	21	21	21	— ¼
11¾	5¾	Bridgeport Brass	31	11⅜	11	11⅛	
27¼	12¾	Brigga Mfg (¼e)	16	26¼	25¾	25¾	— ½
35	29	Briggs & Strat(1½e)	1	33	33	33	—1
37½	28	Bristol-Meyers(2.40)	2	36¼	36¼	36¼	— ¾
2¾	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	11	2¼	2	2	— ⅛
10⅞	3¾	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	4	9½	9	9	— ¼
13⅜	5¼	Bklyn-Man Tr pf	12	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
37	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf	7	34	33½	33½	— ¾
21½	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	1	18	18	18	
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1e)	2	33	33	33	Jul 13
10½	5½	Brunswick-Balke	6	10¼	10	10	— ¼
12¼	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	21	11½	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅜
6⅜	3¼	Budd Mfg	13	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	— ⅛
5⅜	3	Budd Wheel	8	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
20¾	13¼	Bullard Co	5	20	20	20	— ¾
32¼	15½	BulovaWatch(2½e)	12	28	27½	27½	—1
13	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	11	12½	11½	11¾	— ¼
20¼	14½	Burr Add Mch(.30e)	23	19	18¼	18½	— ⅜
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	9	10	9½	10	Jul 13
9	5⅜	Butler Bros	9	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
23	16⅜	Butler Bros pf(1½)	2	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
4⅜	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	3	4	3⅞	3⅞	
12⅜	6	Byers (A M) Co	2	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
19¾	13	Byron Jackson (⅜e)	9	19¼	18⅝	19	Jul 13

C

24½	15⅞	Calif Packing (1a)	6	21¼	20¾	21⅛	— ¾
39¼	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	Jun 24
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	20	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hec	8	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	
16⅞	8⅜	Campbell Wyant	5	16	15½	15½	— ½
20¾	12⅛	Can Dry G Ale	40	20	19½	19¼	— ½
8⅛	5	Canad Pacific	35	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ¼
41	21	Cannon Mills(1¼e)	4	40⅜	40	40⅜	+ ⅜
7¼	4½	Capital Ad A	1	7	7	7	— ⅛
18	12⅜	Carpenter Sti(.20e)	5	17	16¾	16⅝	Jul 13
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen(.10e)	4	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
98¾	62⅛	Case (J I) Co	9	93	92½	92½	—1½
56½	29⅜	Caterpil Tract (1e)	21	53⅜	51⅞	51⅞	—1⅝
106	100⅛	Caterp Tract pf (5)	1	105½	105½	105½	Jul
20⅝	9	Celanese Corp	75	19⅞	18⅝	19	— ⅛
94	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	83	83	83	Jul 13
25½	12½	Celotex Corp	8	24¾	24	24	Jul 13
28	20	Cent Aguirre (1½)	2	22½	22½	22½	—1
4½	2	Cent Foundry	16	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
12⅞	7	Cent R R N J	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅝	Jul 12
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sug	7	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ⅛
6¾	3¼	Century Rib M	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Jul 7
47½	26¼	Cerro de Pas (3e)	8	46½	45⅝	46½	+ ¼
9½	4½	Certain-teed Prod	6	9	8⅝	8⅝	
30½	16	Champ Pap & F	2	29	28½	28½	Jul 13
12⅜	6	Checker Cab	3	11⅞	11⅜	11⅝	— ⅛
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (1¾e)	19	30¾	30¼	30⅜	— ⅛
89	70	Ches & Ob pf (4)	1	75½	75½	75½	Jul 11
48½	27⅛	Ches Corp (1.85e)	1	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	— ½
1¼	⅛	Chi & E Ill	1	¾	¾	¾	Jul 8
4	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	13	3⅞	3⅜	3⅝	+ ⅜
1⅜	⅜	Chi & N West	1	1½	1½	1½	Jul 13
4¾	2	Chi & N West pf	3	4	4	4	
1¼	½	Chi Great West	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅜	Chi Great W pf	3	4⅞	4½	4½	— ⅜
15⅝	8½	Chi Mail Order	8	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
1	½	Chi M St P & P	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
1⅜	¼	Chi M St P & P pf	8	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ¼
15⅝	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	5	14⅜	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
35½	23	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	1	32½	32	32	—1⅝
41½	27⅝	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	Jul 6
1¼	⅝	Chi Rock Is & Pac	3	1⅛	1	1⅛	
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	5	2½	2	2	— ⅛
3	1⅛	C R I & Pac 7% pf	4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ¼
12¾	6	Chi Yell Cab (½e)	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	Jul 7
16⅜	12	Chickasha Cot(⅝e)	1	14⅞	14⅞	14½	Jul 13
9	3½	Childs Co	20	9⅜	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
69⅛	35⅝	Chrysler Corp (⅝e)	296	67⅛	64⅝	65	—1

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
13½	10	City Ice&Fuel(.80e)	2	11⅛	11¼	11⅛	
5	2	City Stores	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
24	10⅝	Clark Equip	9	19¾	18	19½	Jul 13
26⅛	15¼	Clev Graph Br (1½e)	6	24¼	24	24	Jul 13
45⅝	32⅛	Climax Molyb (.60e)	12	41½	41	41	—1
20⅞	10½	Cluett Peabdy(.40e)	23	19¾	18¾	19	—1
140	105½	Coca-Cola (1e)	2	138½	136½	136½	—2
60	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	3	58	57⅞	57⅞	+ ⅛
12	7½	Colgate-Palm-P	14	11½	11⅜	11¼	— ⅛
95½	78	Colg-Palm-P pf (6)	11	95	94	95	Jul 12
27½	13¼	Collins & Aik (¾e)	6	26½	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅞
20	9¼	Col Fuel & Iron	4	16¾	16	16	—1¼
22¾	13½	Col Br'cast A (.85e)	1	21½	21½	21½	
21⅞	13	Col Br'cast B (.85e)	1	20½	20½	20½	—1
9⅝	5⅛	Colum G & El	44	8	7⅝	7¾	— ⅜
78	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	3	69	68½	69	+1
85½	78	ColumPic vte(2½%f)	26	15¾	14¾	14¾	— ½
34	27½	Colum Pict pf (3¾)	1	34	34	34	Jul 13
91¾	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	2	89	89	89	—1
43½	33	Comi Credit (4)	16	42¼	41	41⅞	— ⅜
95½	84	Comi Cred pf (4½)	1	94	94	94	Jul 7
47¾	31½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	10	47	46⅜	46⅜	—1½
105	90	Comi I T cv pf(4¼)	1	105	105	105	Jul 6
10	5⅞	Comi Solvents	38	9½	9	9	— ¾
2	1	Com'with & South	43	1½	1⅜	1½	
45	25	Com & So pf (2¼k)	4	42¼	41¾	41¾	—1¾
28	22½	Com'with Ed (1¾)	10	27½	27	27½	— ⅛
7½	3⅞	Conde Nast	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
24¼	15	Congoleum-Nairn	10	25	24½	24¾	— ⅛
8¾	6	Congress Cigar	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Jul 13
19½	11	Consol Aircraft	15	17	16⅞	16½	— ¼
8½	4¼	Consol Cigar (¾e)	1	8	8	8	— ½
30¼	17	Cons Edison (1e)	55	28½	27¾	27¾	— ⅜
100	88⅞	Cons Edison pf (5)	6	98¼	98	98¼	+ ¼
7½	2⅝	Consol R R Cuba pf	3	4⅝	4½	4½	
1½	⅛	Consol Textile	6	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
5⅝	2¼	Consol'n Coal	1	4	4	4	— ¼
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	1	17	17	17	Jul
89½	78	Consum Pw pf(4½)	1	88	88	88	— ¼
17⅜	9¾	Container Corp	20	16¾	16¼	16½	— ½
20½	8⅝	Cont Bak A	69	21⅜	19¼	20½	— ¾
2⅜	1¼	Cont Bak B	34	2½	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
93	65½	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	91	91	91	+1
49	36½	Cont Can (1½e)	12	47¼	46⅝	46⅝	— ⅝
112½	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	109½	109½	109½	— ¾
9⅝	6	Cont Diam Fib	3	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
35⅜	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	33¼	33¼	33¼	
1¾	⅝	Cont Motors	4	1½	1¼	1¼	— ¼
35⅜	21¼	Cont Oil Del (1½e)	22	34	33	33½	— ⅞
20	9¼	Cont Steel	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	
69	53	Corn Products (3)	7	66¾	65¾	66¾	+ ¾
166½	162	Corn Prod pf (7)	1	165¼	165¼	165¼	Jun 21
4⅞	2¾	Coty Inc	4	4½	4½	4½	
34¾	19	Crane Co	36	32¾	31¾	31¾	— ⅜
107	85	Crane Co cv pf (5)	2	110	108¾	108¾	+1¾
25	21⅝	Cream of Wh(1½e)	4	25	25	25	+ ½
10⅞	5½	Crosley Radio	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Lehman Opposes Rate Decreases Asked by South

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 14 (AP)—Governor Herbert H. Lehman of New York told the Interstate Commerce Commission today that the consequences of rate changes asked by the South would be "serious" from the standpoint of Northern States.

The Governor brought a prepared statement to the Southern rate case hearing in which he asked the commission to "most thoroughly explore" the rate proposal "before it is given effect even in part." He declared that his own State had suffered more than the South from unemployment which, he said, was partly caused by migration of industry.

He asked the commission to "seriously consider" all angles of the freight rate reduction sought by Southern shippers who seek "parity" with the North. A Southern traffic expert testified yesterday that Southern cities need rate readjustment if they are to continue to expand industrially.

Sees South Favored

Governor Lehman said it was his understanding the South contends "that industrial development in the South has been unduly hampered and that in the North it has been unduly stimulated by the freight rate adjustment of which complaint is made."

The Governor said he could not feel that, "as compared to New York, the South has unduly suffered in recent years." He mentioned the movement of furniture factories from Jamestown and stove factories from Geneva and Rochester to the South.

Governor Lehman was the first of several Governors who may be heard in the case. Although his statement was made public, his actual appearance at the hearing was delayed while a previous witness continued to give technical testimony.

Gov. M. Clifford Townsend of Indiana arrived today. Gov. Bibb Graves of Alabama, another delegate, made a radio talk last night urging rate parity.

Says High Rates a Penalty

Governor Graves asserted decreased freight rates for Southern shippers on certain goods would result in savings for Northern consumers.

"We now insist that you are entitled to buy the products and goods of the South without having to pay a rate penalty of from 10 to 80 per cent, as compared with rates you pay when you buy the same or similar goods from some seller in your own territory," the Governor told a Northern radio audience.

"Let the consumers of the whole Nation who pay the freight open their eyes and see that the monopoly of big business and of the big railroads, maintained under protection of freight rate differentials is fostered at the expense of all consumers," he declared.

Southern groups finished presentation of their case yesterday.

Governor Lehman was the first of a series of high officials from the North who will testify. Several New England governors are scheduled to come here within the next ten days.

Living Costs Up Slightly in June

NEW YORK (AP)—Living costs of wage earners in the United States increased two tenths of 1 per cent from May to June, said a survey issued by the National Industrial Conference Board.

June living costs, however, were listed as 2.5 per cent lower than a year ago, 12.8 per cent lower than in June, 1929, and 20.9 per cent higher than in the spring of 1933.

From May to June food prices increased 1.4 per cent—more than seasonally—while rents decreased three tenths of 1 per cent, clothing prices dropped eight tenths of 1 per cent, and the cost of sundries was one tenth of a per cent lower.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Per-iod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Interim				
Continental Can	50c	Q	Aug. 15	July 25
Courtaulds, Ltd	1½%			
Increased				
Gearench Mfg Co	30c	S	July 15	July 1
Coast Breweries, (new)	3c	Q	Aug. 1	July 13
Initial				
Keystone Natl Bank (Pitts, Pa)	75c	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Triumph Explo, Inc	50c	Q	Aug. 1	July 30
Extra				
Fidelity & Deposit Co (Md)	$1		July 30	July 18
No Philadelphia Tr Co (Phila,Pa)	50c		July 15	July 12
Regular				
Brewster Aero	10c		Aug. 10	Aug. 1
Canadian Inv Fd, Ltd, special shares	4c		Aug. 1	July 15
Can Inv Corp, Ltd	10c	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Community P S Co	50c		Aug. 15	July 25
Corporate Inv, inc	7c	Q	Aug. 15	July 31
Cumberland County P&L Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Aug. 1	July 16
Do 5½% pf	$1.37½	Q	Aug. 1	July 16
Gen Foods Corp	50c	Q	Aug. 13	July 25
Harnischfeger Corp 5% pr	$1.25	Q	July 15	July 1
Harnischfeger Corp 5% 1st pf	$1.25	Q	July 15	July 1
Horn (A. O.) Co 7% non-cum pr partic pf	87½c	Q	Sept. 1	Aug. 15
Horn (A. C) Co 6% pf	45c	Q	Sept. 1	Aug. 15
Ins Co of the State of Pennsylvania	70c	S	July 13	July 11
Keystone Natl Bank (Pitts, Pa.)	75c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Libbey-Owens Ford Glass	25c		Sept. 15	Aug. 31
Lorain Tel Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 24
Bank (Portsmouth, Philia. Pa.)	$1	Q	July 15	July 12
McNeel Marble Co 6% 1st pf	$1.50	Q	July 15	July 7
Oswego & SRR	$2.25	S	Aug. 20	Aug. 5
Passaic & DRR	$1.25	S	Aug. 1	July 22
Pittsfield Third Nat Bk & Tr (Mass)	$1	Q	July 15	July 14
Portland RR Co (Me) 5% gtd	$2.50	S	Aug. 1	July 16
Quebec Pow Co	25c	Q	Aug. 15	July 25
Raymond Con Pile pf	25c	Q	Aug. 15	July 25
Raymond C Pile pf	75c	Q	Aug. 1	July 20
Riggs N Bk (Wash)	$2	Q	July 15	July 11
Riggs N B (Wash)	$2	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Rhode Island Hosp Tr (Prov, R I)	$20	Q	Aug. 1	July 26
Rich Ice C Co, Inc	30c		Aug. 1	July 15
Sherbrooke T C (Sherbrooke, Que)	$1.50	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Sterling Inc	3c	Q	Aug. 1	July 26
Do pf	37½c	Q	Aug. 1	July 26
Syracuse, Bingh & NY R R	$3	Q	Aug. 1	July 25
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf (n)	$1	Q	Aug. 1	July 26
Woolwith (FW) Co	60c	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 16

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
500	Aero Sup Mfg B	3⅞	3¾	3¾
50	Agfa-Ansco	35	35	35
500	Ainsworth	9	8¾	9
200	Air Assoc	8⅜	8¼	8⅛
100	Air Investors	1½	1½	1½
40	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	65¼	65¼	65¼
5	Alum Co Am	93	91	92¾
100	Alum Co Am pf (6)	100½	100½	100½
700	Alum Ltd	111½	109	111
400	Am Airlines	15¼	14½	15¼
100	Am Box Board	11	11	11
300	Am Cap pf	21½	19¾	21¼
100	Am Centrifugal	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Am Cl P&Lww(1.72h	26½	26½	26½
300	Am City P&LB	2⅝	2½	2½
1400	Am Cyan B (.60)	23¾	23½	23¾
1200	Am Gas & El (1.40)	29⅝	29	29
150	Am G&E pf (6)	110½	110⅜	110⅜
100	Am Gen	5	5	5
50	Am Gen $2 pf (2)	26⅜	26¼	26⅜
500	Am Maracaibo	¾	¾	¾
100	Am Meter (.60e)	24¼	24¼	24¼
4200	Am Republics (.10e)	9⅝	9	9⅛
1300	Am Superpow	⅞	¾	¾
100	Am Spow 1 pf (4½k)	66	66	66
300	Am Superpow pf	16	15	15
100	Anch Post P	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	Apex Elec Mfg	13⅜	13¼	13¼
10	Appal El P pf (7)	103	103	103
2400	Ark Nat Gas A	4	3⅞	4
200	Ark Nat Gas pf	8¾	8½	8½
300	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	4½	4⅜	4⅜
100	Asso G&El A	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Asso G&El pf	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
100	Atl Csl Fish	3¾	3¾	3¾
400	Atlas Corp war	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Atlas Ply	11	11	11
6000	Austin Silver M	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Auto Yd Mach (½a)	7½	7½	7½
200	Aviation & Tran	2¼	2¼	2¼
1000	Babcock & Wil	28	26½	27
800	Baldwin Loco war	4	4	4
300	Barium Sta Stl	2	1⅞	1⅞
50	Barlt&Seel A (1.20)	8	8	8
500	Bath Iron Wks	6½	6¼	6½
100	Beech Aire	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
200	Bell Aire	13⅞	13¾	13⅞
100	Bellanca Aire	4	4	4
400	Berk&Gay Furn	11	⅜	⅜
100	Berk&Gay F war	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Birdsbor S Pdy	7	7	7
2000	Bliss E W)	11⅛	10⅝	10⅞
25	Bliss & Laugh	19	19	19
100	Blue Ridge	1⅜	1⅜	1Z
10	Bohack (HC) 1 pf	17	17	17
200	Bourjois	4	3⅞	3⅞
100	Bowm-Bilt H 2 pf	3	3	3
600	Breeze Corp	4¼	4¼	4¼
1600	Brewst Aero	6¾	6¾	6¾
500	Bridgpt Mach	7¼	6¾	7¼
500	Brown P&W	7⅞	7	7
900	Brown Rubber	1⅝	1⅝	1Z
100	Buf N&EP pf (1.80)	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
50	B N&EP 1st pf (5)	101	101	101
100	Bunk Hill&S	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
400	Burry Biscuit	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
25	Car Car pf (1¾)	28	28	28
100	Can Ind Alc A	3	3	3
100	Can Marconi	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
700	Carib Syn	1¼	1¼	1¼
1400	Carrier Corp	26⅜	26	26
1100	Catalin Am	2⅜	2⅜	3¼
100	Celluloid	29⅝	29	29
700	Cen Ill P SW Ut	110½	110⅜	110⅜
700	Cen Hud G&E (.80)	5	5	5
20	CenNYPow pf (5)	13⅜	13½	13½
400	Ceen St. El	87	86½	86½
200	Centrif Pipe (40)	⅞	9-16	9-16
50	Ch'l Flex Shaft (4)	4	4	4
15000	Childs pf pf	69	69	69
400	Cities Service	49	48	48
700	Cit Svc pf	10	9¾	9¾
100	City Auto Stpg	43	42½	43
800	Colon Develop	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Colon Devel cv pf	3¼	2¾	3
700	Colum G&O	4¼	3¾	3¾
200	Comwlth&So war	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞
25	Comm P&L 1 pf	23	23	23
200	Cons Biscuit (.20e)	6	5⅞	6
2500	Cons Coppermin	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
400	Cons Stl Corp	5¼	5	5¼
25	Cont G&E pr pf (7)	73	73	73
200	Cont Roll & Stl	8⅛	8	8⅛
100	Cooper-Bess	6¾	6¼	6¼
200	Copper Range	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
300	Corroon & Rey	3¼	3¼	3¼
300	Cosden Petro	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Cosden Petro pf	8¾	8¾	8¾
1100	Creole Pet (½a)	23½	22⅝	22¾
100	Crocker-Wh El M	7	7	7
100	Croft Brewing	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Crown Drug	1½	1½	1½
200	Dehy Inc	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
25	Derby Oil pf (2k)	43	43	43
100	Det Gray Ir (.04)	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Det Stl Prod	27	27	27
100	Distill Liq	3	3	3
200	Distiller Cond	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Dubo-Tex (.10e)	5½	5½	5½
800	Eagle Pich Lt	11¾	11⅜	11¾
300	East GasF	2½	2¾	2¾
100	East G&F 6 pf	18⅛	18¼	18¼
25	East G&F pf pf (4½)	45	45	45
100	East Wash MB	3½	3½	3½
100	Edis Br Strs (1)	13¼	13¼	13¼
9100	El Bond&Sh	8¾	8¾	8¾
1100	El Bond&Sh pf (6)	57½	56	57½
100	El Bo&Sh $5 pf (5)	52	52	52
600	El Pow As	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
200	El Pow A A	4½	4¼	4¼
200	El P&L WAR	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
50	Emp G&F 6% pf	4½	4½	4½
100	Emsco D&Eq (.55e)	50½	50½	50½
100	Equity Corp	1	1	1
200	Esquire-Coron (1.20a)	10¾	10¼	10¼
2000	Eurpn El Deb wi	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Fairchild Av	4	4	4
300	Falstaff Brew	8¾	8¾	8¾
200	Ferro Enam	20½	20¼	20¼
800	Fisk Rub	7	7	7
50	Fla P & L $7 pf	48	48	48
300	Ford M Can A (.1)	19¾	19¼	19¾
100	Ford Mot Ltd (.17e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
50	Fruehauf Tra	8¾	8¾	8¾
50	Fuller 4½ pf	35	35	35
100	Gen Alloys	2	2	2
100	Gen Firepfg (.35e)	12¾	12¾	13⅛
200	Gen Invest	6	6	6
100	Gen Tel	13	13	13
1500	Glen Alden Coal (¼a)	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Gorh Mfg vtc (1½e)	20	20	20
300	Grand Nat Films	⅜	⅜	⅜
900	Gray Tel pf	8½	7¾	8⅛
25	Gt Atl & Pac (2e)	53	53	53
400	Greenf T&D	6	6	6
100	Groc Str Prod	1¾	1¾	1¾
1400	Gulf Oil (1½e)	45¼	44¼	44½
100	Hat Corp Am B	4¼	4¼	4¼
400	Hearn D Stars	4¾	4¾	4¾
500	Hecla Min	7	7	7
100	Heyden CHem (.80e)	9⅝	9¼	9¼
200	Holling Gold (.65a)	36	36	36
500	Humble Oil (¾e)	14½	14½	14½
200	Hummell-Ross F	70¾	70¼	70¼
100	Husman Ligon	4½	4⅝	4⅝
100	Ill Iowa Pow pf	17	17	17
100	Ill Zinc	10	10	10
1300	Imp Oil Ltd (½a)	17⅝	17⅛	17⅜
200	Int Pap&Pow war	3⅛	3	3
800	Internat Pet (1½a)	25⅝	25¼	25¼
500	Inter Vitamin (.30e)	4½	4¼	4¼
100	Inters Home Ex(.44)	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Invest Royal (.06)	1	1	1
100	Irving Air Ch(1)	11¼	11¼	11¼
200	Jacobs (FL)	4¾	4⅝	4⅝
1100	Jones & Lau Stl	31½	30	30½
50	Kings C Lig pf D(5)	27	27	27
400	Kingston Prod	2½	2½	2½
400	Kirby Pet (.10e)	4	4	4
50	Koppers Co pf(6)	100	100	100
700	Lake Shore M(4)	51½	51	51
200	Lakey Fdy & M	2½	2⅜	2½
100	Lefc Rail pf	15	15	15
200	Lehigh C&N	5	4⅞	5
700	Leonard Oil Dev	1	1	1
500	Lion Oil (1)	24	23½	23½
100	Locke Stl Ch.(1e)	11½	11½	11½
100	Lockheed Aire	14⅞	14¼	14½
200	Lone Star Gas(.40e)	8¾	8¾	8¾
10	Long Is L pf (3½)	36¼	36¼	36¼
1900	Louis L & E (.40)	9	8⅞	9
100	Lucky Tiger(.04e)	¾	¾	¾
50	Lynch Corp (1e)	34¾	34¾	34¾
100	Majestic Rad & T	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Massey-Harris	4½	4½	4½
150	Master Elec(65e)	13¾	13½	13¾
700	Merritt-C & S	4½	4¼	4¼
100	Mesabi Iron	⅛	⅛	⅛
800	Mexico-Ohio Oil	⅜	⅜	⅜
300	Mich Bumper	¾	¾	¾
1000	Michigan G & O	3¼	3	3¼
300	Mid St Pet A vtc	4¼	4	4
100	Mid St Pet B vtc	1	1	1
100	Mid West Corp	⅞	⅞	⅞
50	Midl Oil cv pf	5¾	5¾	5¾
200	Mid-West Abr	5¾	5⅝	5⅝
300	Molybdenum	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Monogram Pict	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Montg Ward ((7)	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	Moore (T) Dis	148	146	146
400	Mount City Cop	1⅛	¾	1⅛
100	Mount Prod (.60)	6½	6½	6½
100	Nat Auto Fib	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Nat Bellas Hess	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	Nat Contsiner (⅝e)	7½	7½	7½
21	Nat Fuel G (1)	13¾	13¾	13¾
200	Nat Mfrs & Strs	3¼	3¼	3¼
200	Nat Oil Prod (.40e)	32	32	32
75	Nat P&L pf (6)	62	61½	62
700	Nat Tank (1½e)	49½	48½	49½
100	Nat Trans (.35e)	7¾	7¾	7¾
300	Nat Tun & Mines	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
300	Navarro Oil (.40a)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Nelson (H)	16	16	16
100	Neuss Le Mur	5½	5½	5½
350	N J2Zinc	84¾	82½	84¾
200	N Mex & Ariz Ld	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	Newmont Min (1e)	71¾	71½	71¾
100	NYC Omnibus war	14¾	14½	14½
100	NY Merchand (.40)	7	7	7
200	NY Shipbd fd sh	7½	7	7½
100	NY Transit (.15e)	4	4	4
1900	Niag Hud P	8½	8	8⅛
50	Niag Hud 1 pf (5)	84	84	84
100	Niag Hud B war	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Nia-Sm-P (1e)	35¼	35¼	35¼
600	Nipissing Mines	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Noma Elec (.40e)	4	4	4
1000	Nor Am Lt&Pow	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Nor Am Ray A	23½	23½	23½
300	Nor Am Pr 7% pf (7)	76	76	76
300	Nor Pow A	12½	12½	12½
25	No west Eng	13¼	13¼	13¼
25	Ohio Ed pf (6)	95½	95½	95½
50	Ohio Pow pf (6)	113	112¾	113¼
100	Okla Nat Gas	8¾	8¾	8¾
50	Okla Nat Gas pf	32½	32½	32½
300	Pac G&E 6 pf (1½)	30¾	30¾	30¾
75	Pac Light pf (6)	106	106	106
100	Paniepec Oil	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
300	Paramount Mot	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	PrkersbgR&R (1.60)	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛
50	Penin Tel (1.60)	25	25	25
800	Pennroad (¼g)	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Pa-Cent Airl	7	6¾	7
150	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	93¼	92½	93
25	Pepperell	31	31	31
100	Pharis T&R (.15e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
400	Phoenix Sec	6	6	6
300	Pierce Govern (.60)	13	13	13
500	Pioneer Gold (.40)	3	3	3
200	Pitney-Bowes (.40)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
60	Pitts & Lake E (½e)	52½	50	52½
400	Pitts Pl Gl (½e)	98	97¾	98
100	Plough Inc	8	8	8
200	Powdrell & Alex	4½	4½	4½
100	Pratt & Lam (½e)	22½	22½	22½
200	Premier Gld (.12)	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	Pressed Met	17¾	17¾	17¾
200	Prud Investors	7	7	7
10	P S Colo 6% pf (6)	100½	100½	100½
50	PS Ind $6 pf	20¾	20¼	20¼
50	Pug Sd P&L $5 pf	36⅜	36¾	36⅜
25	Pug Sd P&L $6 pf	17½	17¼	17¼
100	Richmond Rad	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Roeser & Pend (1)	14¼	14¼	14¼
300	Root Pet	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
200	Root Pet pf	6	5¾	5¾
100	Royal Type (2¼e)	50	50	50
100	Ryan Cons Pet	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Ryerson & Haynes	3½	3½	3½
800	St Regis Pap	3⅝	3½	3⅝
500	Scovill Mfg	22½	22¼	22½
700	Scullin Stl war	1⅛	1	1⅛
700	Sec Corp Gen	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Segal Lock & H	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Selberling Rub	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Sentry & Con	¼	¼	¼
100	Seton Leather (½e)	6¼	6¼	6¼
200	Seversky Aire	2½	2½	2½
100	Sherwin-Wm (1½e)	105¾	105¾	105¾
20	Sherw-Wms pf (5)	110¾	110¾	110¾
100	Silex (1)	11¾	11¾	11¾
700	Simmons Har&Pet	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
600	Sonotone	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Sou Union Gas	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	StandDredg pf (1.80)	14	14	14
50	Stand Inv pf	12	12	12
200	St Oil Ky (1)	12	12	12
100	St Oil Ohio (1)	18½	18½	18½
800	St Pow&Lt	22½	22¼	22½
100	Stand Prod	4	4	4
1600	Stand Stl-Lead	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	Stand Stl Sprg	¾	¾	¾
200	Starrett Corp vtc	11	11	11
100	Sterl Alum Prod	4¾	4¾	4¾
400	Sterling Inc (.20a)	8½	8½	8½
275	Stetson (JB)	3	3	3
50	Stirock & Co	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
200	Sunray Oil (.05e)	12	12	12
100	Sup Port Cem B	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Taggart	11	11	11
100	Taylor (K) Dist	5⅝	5⅜	5½
1000	Technicolor (½e)	1	1	1
300	Thew Shovel	22⅞	22½	22½
100	Tob Prod Exp (.275g)	14	13¾	13⅞
100	Trans-Lux	4	4	4
500	Transwest Oil	2½	2½	2½
100	Tri-Cont war	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
100	Thrbke Chat	1	1	1
1700	United Aire war	10¼	10¼	10¼
1200	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	12½	11½	11½
2000	Unit Gas	4¼	4¼	4¼
200	Unit Gas pf (7)	97	96½	97
100	Unit Gas war	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1200	Unit Lt & Pow A	2⅞	2¾	2¾
1200	Unit Lt & P pf	25½	24½	24½
4300	Unit Shipyds A	9	9	9
100	Unit Shipyds B	9	9	9
50	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	77¼	77¼	77¼
50	Unit Sh M pf (1½)	42	42	42
100	U S Air Cond	59	59	59
200	U S Foil B	6⅝	6¼	6¼
200	U S Rub Recl	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
200	United Stores vtc	2½	2½	2½
4000	Unit Verde Ext	73	71¾	71¾
300	Univ Wall Pap (.10e)	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Univ Corp (1)	16½	16½	16½
700	Univ Corp vtc	3½	3½	3½
700	Univ Pict	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Upr P&L pf	14	13	14
50	Vapspar pf	29½	28½	28½
100	Venez Mex Oil	4¾	4¾	4¾
20	Virg Pub Svc pf (7)	70	70	70
200	Waco Aire	3	3	3
800	Waitt & Bd A	6½	6½	6½
100	Walker Min	1¾	1¾	1¾
500	Weissbatm B-Br(.30e)	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Wellington Oil	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	West Va C&C	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Weyenberg Shoe	8¾	8¾	8¾
200	Wolverine Tube	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	Woodjey Pet (.40)	7	7	7
300	Wright Harg (.40a)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	Close
7	Ala Pow 5s '46	99½	98¾	98¾
22	Ala Pow 5s '51	92¾	92¾	92¾
10	Ala Pow 4½s '67	82½	82	82¼
4	Am G&E 5s 2028	108½	108½	108½
1	Am P&L 6s 2016	86½	86½	86½
1	Am Seal 6s '46 stp	89	89	89
3	Ark Lou Gas 4s '51	102	102	102
1	Ark P&L 5s '56	98	97¾	97¾
8	As Elec 4½s '53	45¼	44½	44½
8	As G&E 5s '50	33½	32¾	32¾
10	As G&E 5s '58	33½	32¾	32¾
8	As GG&E 4½s '48	33	32¾	32¾
17	As G&E 4½s '49 C	32½	30¼	30½
2	As G&E 4½s '68 A	77¼	77	77
11	Baldw L 6s '50	80	78½	78¼
17	Bell T Can 5s '55A	113	112¾	112¾
1	Bell T Can 5s '57 B	119¾	119¾	119¾
1	Bell T Can 5s '58 D	122	122	122
4	Birm Elec 5s '58	85½	85½	85½
12	Caro P&L 5s '56	97¾	97¾	97¾
3	Cedar Rap Mfg 5s '53	115	115	115
18	Cen Ill PS 5s '56 E	103½	102½	102½
5	Cen Ill PS 5s '66 G	102¾	102¾	102¾
1	Cen Ill PS 4½s '61 H	98¾	98¾	98¾
33	Cen Ill PS 5½s '54	94¾	94¼	94¼
22	Cen P&L 5s '57	94¾	94¼	94¼
11	Cen St El 5½s '54	53½	53½	53½
14	Cen St El 5s '48	33½	33½	33½
1	Cen St P&L 5½s '57	78¾	78	78
5	Cities Ser 5s '55	78¾	78¾	78¾
54	Cities Ser 5s '66	65½	64¼	64¼
44	Cit S Gas 5½s '42	84¼	84	84¼
1	Cit S G Pipe 6s '43	88	87	88½
2	Cit S P&L 5½s '49	102	102	102
70	Cit S Pow 5½s '52	83½	83	83
2	Commun P&L 5s '57	83½	82¾	82¾
14	CommuPubSvc6s 60A	100	99¾	100
6	Con G&L Bs 3½s '71	100	99½	100
19	Cont G&E 5s '58 A	108⅝	108½	108⅝
1	Cudahy Pack 3½s '55	81	80¼	80¼
1	Del El Pow 5½s '59	94½	94½	94½
5	Det C Gas 6s '47 A	103	103	103
1	Det C Gas 5s '50 B	105¾	105½	105½
19	East G&F 4s '56 A	102	102	102
19	Elec P&L 5s 2030	78	78	78
84	Emp G&E 5½s '42	75	74½	74¾
1	FstoneCot 6s '48	98	98	97
3	Fstone Tire 5s '42	103¾	103¾	103¾
17	Fla P&L 5s '54	105	104¾	105
1	Fla Pow 4s '66 C

Hull Free Trade Triumphs Over Reich Barter in Brazil

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 14—Germany's announced suspension of further purchases in the Brazilian market was about as pleasing news as has come to the ears of Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, in many months.

It raises some difficult problems which may ultimately mitigate the extent of the victory which it appears to be for the Hull doctrines of freer world trade as opposed to the barter system of the closed economy nations. But it, nevertheless, stands today as a notable success for the American system and was received here with unconcealed pleasure.

For the moment the obvious fact is that Brazil has taken a strong stand for the free trade system despite all the efforts of Germany to wean it over into the group of nations which are becoming increasingly dependent on German trade.

Germany's action immediately puts some responsibility on the United States to see to it that Brazil does not suffer for its stand. But how this can be done is difficult to estimate. Brazil's principal export commodities are coffee and cotton. The United States can scarcely increase its consumption of coffee, and it certainly cannot admit Brazilian cotton to compete with its own cotton areas. But there may be further advantages obtainable for Brazil in the general group of free trade nations which Secretary Hull is gradually drawing within the sphere of his trade agreement program.

What interests American observers most in the Brazilian-German trade impasse is the evidence it provides that sooner or later a nation finds out that there are some disadvantages in obtaining nothing from Germany but German exchange marks.

Behind the German announcement is the fact that unused balances of German marks have been piling up in the Brazilian State Bank at an alarming rate during the early months of this year. Brazil had as a result large paper credits, but credits which could be spent only in Germany. In June it was decided not to accept any more of these German credits.

American purchases in the Brazilian market are made with dollars which Brazil can use anywhere to buy what it wants. But German purchases produce no foreign exchange. This left Brazil with the choice between transferring its imports from other countries to Germany, or shutting down on sales to Germany by refusing to permit the balance of German exchange marks to increase any further. To have adopted the first alternative would have meant reducing purchases from the United States. Since Brazil chose the latter alternative, Washington feels enormously reassured as to the attitude of this important South American nation towards Germany.

The development fits into the general pattern of efforts by the Administration here to improve all phases of American relations with South America.

Official Interviews in Japan Offer Problems of Ambiguity

(Continued from Page 1)

ing. Yet in some respects perhaps General Ugaki's interview created more uncertainty than it removed.

One of the most interesting points in General Ugaki's interview was his assertion that Japan might reconsider its decision, announced last January, not to deal with the Chinese Nationalist Government if there should be a "serious change" in the situation. This statement perhaps excited more interest and provoked more supplementary questions than anything else in the interview, although the new Foreign Minister declined to clarify what he would regard as a "serious change."

Omitted by Domei

But in the English-language version of the interview circulated by Domei, the chief Japanese news agency, this statement by General Ugaki was omitted. It was apparently felt that, despite the fact that the Foreign Minister had made this statement, it was not proper news for readers in Japan.

General Ugaki also categorically stated that Japan was not considering the occupation of Hainan, the large island off the southwestern coast of China which lies between French Indo-China and Hong Kong. In the Domei version the word "presently" was inserted as a qualification. And three days after the interview the Foreign Office spokesman announced that Japan "may occupy Hainan Island, if it becomes necessary in order to crush the Chiang Kai-shek regime." Domei described this as an amplification of General Ugaki's earlier statement; to a Western mind it would seem more like a contradiction.

Such ambiguities, which are not confined to interviews, but which frequently occur in the reporting of speeches and of parliamentary proceedings are a thorn in the side of the journalist who is trying to give a straightforward account of Japanese developments. The reasons for this pall of obscurity and vagueness that hangs over Japanese policies and statements are numerous and varied.

Difficulty of Language

Perhaps the most important is the nature of the Japanese language, which is both a product and a cause of the Japanese mentality. The Japanese language abounds in vague and general terms, which are capable of more than one interpretation. There consequently is often room for honest doubt as to what a public man has really said, in terms of a foreign language.

This circumstance provides an admirable hide-out for harassed diplomats. When some extreme nationalist like Admiral Nobumasa Suetsugu or Gen. Iwane Matsui, former Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese forces at Shanghai, says or writes something that grates too strongly on foreign susceptibilities it is usually possible to dampen the effect by suggesting that the real meaning was slightly distorted in translation. But such episodes do not advance the cause of correct interpretation of Japan.

Another aid to ambiguity is the exceptional difficulty of the Japanese language, especially of its written characters. These can be mastered thoroughly only after years of exclusive, concentrated study which almost no foreign correspondent can afford to devote to the subject.

Clothed in Abstractions

Japanese public men, with very rare exceptions, prefer to clothe their public statements in terms of vague abstraction. Japanese reporters are noted for persistence and ingenuity; and Cabinet Ministers seldom flatly refuse their requests for interviews. But the interview usually comes out somewhat as follows, leaving the reader little wiser than he was before he read it: "Despite my humble inadequancy I shall try to cope with the responsibility which this emergency period lays upon me. . . . Everything behind the lines must be co-ordinated to advance the winning of the war. Useless imports must be curbed and measures taken to promote foreign trade, etc., etc.," all with a minimum of specific information as to just what is being or will be done.

Last, but by no means least, in the list of causes which make for ambiguity is the absence of a single authoritative source of policy. One Japanese public man may give an interviewer an entirely sincere exposition of his personal viewpoint; but this viewpoint may be and usually is modified or overruled as a result of contact with the competing views of other men of equal or greater influence in state affairs. Moreover Japanese policy in the present conflict, while it may be fixed as regards certain general objectives, is highly opportunist as to means of attaining these objectives and a decision that is "immutable" in theory may be modified beyond recognition in practice.

Uneasy Over Munitions

TOKYO, July 14 (AP)—Japan's War Minister Lieut.-Gen. Seishiro Itagaki, was quoted yesterday as uneasy over a slackening of the Nation's war spirit and fearful that munitions supplies were not being replenished sufficiently.

The newspaper Chugai Shogyo reported that the Minister, speaking before the Army Chiefs of Staff, said:

"The situation is not without some indications, however slight, that the Nation's blazing patriotic ardor is tending to slow down and wear out."

Touching on the important problem of war supplies, General Itagaki declared "the replenishment of munitions is not being carried out as fully as required owing to the difficulty of obtaining important raw materials and the insufficiency of productive facilities."

The Minister lauded the Government's efforts to mobilize the people "spiritually" and gear the Nation's productive powers to the task of maintaining a war machine.

But "the desired results cannot be said to have been obtained," he said, ordering the Army chiefs to direct their military forces in such a manner that munitions will be husbanded and the Army set an example of economizing to the Empire.

Loan Refused to China

LONDON, July 14 (AP)—In the House of Commons today Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, told Labor questioners the British Government "in the present circumstances have not seen their way" to introduce special legislation to guarantee a proposed £20,000,000 loan to China.

He said the Chinese Government had made "various proposals" for obtaining the loan.

Geoffrey Mander, Opposition Liberal, asked if China's claim for aid was not as great as that of Turkey, to which Britain has agreed to lend £16,000,000 ($80,000,000) for commerce and armament.

Labor cries of "oh" greeted the Chancellor's explanation:

"There is this consideration which must not be overlooked, in the case of Turkey we were engaged in giving a loan to a country which is not engaged in hostilities."

Third Day of Bombing

CANTON, China, July 14 (AP)—Japanese aerial bombs killed probably 150 persons and injured 500 others in this South China City today, the third successive day in which Japanese warplanes have attacked.

The killed and wounded for the past three days in the Canton area were expected to total more than 1,500.

Scenes resembled those of last month's bombings in which hundreds were killed.

Senator Burke to Study Labor Problems Abroad

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP)—Senator Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska, critic of the National Labor Relations Act, will study European labor conditions this summer.

An office employee of the Senator said he would leave Aug. 10 for a "one-man investigation" in England, Germany, and Holland and possibly in Sweden and France.

Senator Burke's tour will cover some of the ground being studied by President Roosevelt's Special Commission, which is surveying the British Labor Disputes Act.

Office assistants have been assembling data produced by Senator Burke's letter to employers asking suggestions for amendments to the Labor Relations Act.

Farm-to-Market Road

By a Staff Artist

Peace River Finds a Way

The Maps Show Where Peace River Settlers Are Building Their Own Road to Connect Them More Closely With the Outside World

Peace River Finds the Way; Settlers Cutting Road to Sea

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Peace River settlers, refusing longer to be denied an outlet to the Pacific coast, have taken the problem into their own hands and are blasting a highway through the Rockies by way of the Monkman Pass.

Some such move might have been expected from these sturdy pioneers of the farthest-north "buckle" of the prairie wheat belt who, since they first treked into the Peace River country, have been promised a direct route to the sea that somehow never got beyond the promissory stage. The seeming procrastination was not due to indifference on the part of Governmental and railway authorities. Peace River wheat was renowned for both quality and quantity and the growers' right to economical marketing facilities was never disputed. Opposition to a new railway was entirely on the grounds of cost, especially after the recession had set in.

When Sir Edward Beatty, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, finally told the people of Grande Prairie, Alberta, "I can hold out but slim hopes for any railway construction in the Peace River country for some years to come," the residents determined to resort to direct action in order to bring their dreams to reality.

Pioneer Supplies Answer

The "way out," in both senses of the expression, had already been suggested to them. Alexander Monkman, who had kept a fur trading post at Lake Saskatoon back in 1898 and had watched the country change from Indian hunting grounds to fertile farmlands, had discovered in 1922 a pass through the Rockies—a pass of gradual and easy ascent. Later, turning farmer and becoming closely concerned in the marketing of grain, he brought his pass to the attention of the railways.

Now, railways and Governments refusing to act, the people do, and with all the zest that promises to carry the project through to a successful conclusion.

A glance at a map of western Canada will disclose the significance of such a route. The Northern Alberta Railways reach up to Peace River and Grande Prairie, but stay a few miles beyond each. Although the Pacific is only about 300 miles due west, to reach it—unless one flies—one must travel 1,700 miles around by Edmonton and Calgary, or Edmonton and Jasper Park, to the sea terminus at Vancouver.

Proposed Highway

The proposed highway, only 132 miles in length, will not only tap the main line at Hansard on the Fraser, but also the famous Yale-Cariboo Trail and some of the most picturesque scenery of northwestern British Columbia leading down to Vancouver.

Enthusiasm had to be allied to cash, and the first move of the Peace River folk was to organize the Monkman Pass Highway Association with membership extending beyond their own district to friends in Vancouver and throughout the mountains. Booster literature was circulated on which appears the slogan, "We are going through to the Pacific—we'll keep right on to the end of the road." Dances, shows, parties and donations raised the initial sum of $2,000, and in June, 1937, 20 men armed with picks, shovels and axes started in to blaze the trail. At their head was Mr. Monkman himself. By the end of August, 60 miles of the road had been cut from Rio Grande to Stony Lake, small streams and swamps had been corduroyed, windfalls cleared, standing timber tunneled. By September the trail had reached through to Hansard, and although it was but eight feet wide and little better than a lumberman's wood road, a two-ton truck, carrying a party of seven women and two men, made the first momentous trip.

Highway Yet to Be Built

The battle is not yet won however. The real highway, practical for heavy trucks as well as luxurious tourist cars, has yet to be built, and the $2,000, nor yet the additional $15,000 raised by Vancouver businessmen, cannot go far in the construction of 95 miles of modern highway. Anyway, nature is putting no serious obstacles in the way. The streams have gravel bottoms and low banks and only one river, the McGregor, requires an expensive bridge.

It is not quite clear whether or no the wheat farmers are expecting to truck their 10,000,000 bushels of wheat to sell at Hansard or whether they are hoping that this proof of their determination and courage will induce Ottawa to vote them railway connection via the Monkman Pass.

The least the British Columbia Government can do is to assist financially in the completion of the highway, they say. In the meantime the Monkman Pass Highway Association is not pausing to worry about the future or where the money is coming from but is cutting, leveling, building its long-dreamed-of "outlet" to the west, its eyes single on the slogan, "On to the Pacific, on to the end of the road."

White Women Join Post in Far North

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Edmonton, Alberta

Following in the wake of the rapidly expanding air routes to the sparsely settled districts of the Northwest Territories, white women are gradually assailing that far frontier.

The third white woman to take up residence in Port Radium, Great Bear Lake, is Mrs. David Smith, bride of a few weeks. With her husband, who is manager of the mill at Eldorado mine, she flew to the far northern outpost from Edmonton recently. Great Bear Lake is approximately 1,300 air miles north of the Canada-United States boundary.

Senator Thomas Easy Victor In Oklahoma Race

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., July 14 (AP)—Oklahoma Democrats emphasized their allegiance to the Roosevelt Administration yesterday by nominating Senator Elmer Thomas for a third term and rejecting the Gubernatorial bid of former Gov. W. H. "Alfalfa Bill" Murray, New Deal critic.

Senator Thomas's campaign was marked by the friendly words spoken in his behalf by President Roosevelt three days before yesterday's primary.

The Senator easily defeated Representative Gomer Smith, one-time National Townsend Club Vice-President, and E. W. Marland, New Deal Governor.

Unofficial returns from 3,046 of the 3,522 gave Thomas 207,245, Smith 159,723, and Marland, 96,472.

Leon C. Phillips, Former Speaker of the State House of Representatives, and W. S. Key, Former State WPA Administrator, drew into a close battle for the Gubernatorial nomination. Phillips, who had piled up a substantial margin, saw it shaved to a slim lead as later returns piled in.

Both were far ahead of Murray, considered in advance the "man to beat."

Both Mr. Phillips and Mr. Key advocated co-operation with the President. Mr. Murray was referred to indirectly by Mr. Roosevelt as "nationally known as a Republican."

Mr. Phillips polled 170,502 votes in 3427 precincts to 168,105 to Mr. Key and 140,514 for Mr. Murray.

Friends of the President at Washington were quick to hail the Oklahoma primary results as the first tangible results of the Chief Executive's political speaking tour, ...

Ex-Soviet Chief Reveals 'Secrets' Of Stalin Regime

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, July 13—Gen. G. S. Lushkoff, former chief of the Russian Far Eastern secret political police made some remarkable revelations on the situation in Soviet Russia at a meeting with foreign correspondents here today.

General Lushkoff affirmed that "Dictator" Joseph Stalin's regime had destroyed the Communist Party which had been responsible for the revolution, so that in the event of any serious upheaval in the country, the Russian people would be left leaderless. He said that the very fact that several million people are confined in concentration camps in the Soviet Union shows the depth of the dissatisfaction. There were, he said, 30 concentration camps, five of them being in the Far East.

The General stated that the confessions in the famous political trials last year were extorted by various forms of torture, physical maltreatment, threats against relatives of the prisoners and deprivation of food and sleep. Mr. Stalin, he affirmed, exploited the assassination of Sergei Kiroff, a leading member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party in December, 1934, as an excuse for exterminating all his political enemies, although investigation of the Kiroff case—in which General Lushkoff participated—showed that the assassin had acted on his own responsibility, without political motives. He asserted that during the past year more than 20,000 persons had been executed in the Far East, where the General had worked.

He further stated, in reference to the Soviet Army in the Far East that it suffered from poor housing conditions and interruptions in supplies, which affected even the officers and lowered the morale of the Army.

The General declared that his wife and 11-year-old daughter were still in Moscow. Although the Soviet has issued official denials of his flight, he was prepared to confirm his identity by a passport and his Communist Party card, as well as his credentials as Chief of the Far Eastern political police and a member of the Supreme Soviet Council.

Two Contrasting Concertos For Violin on Late Records

Review of Recordings

Two violin concertos which represent a sharp contrast between the sentimentality of the Romantic period and restrained modern sentiment, and an issue of the Sibelius Society from England constitute the principal offerings of RCA-Victor during the past weeks.

One concerto is the so-called "lost"—or "neglected"—Concerto in D minor of Robert Schumann, which was dragged from its obscurity in the Berlin State Library and given its American première by Yehudi Menuhin, who is the soloist on this album. The other is the Concerto No. 2 in G minor of Serge Prokofieff, Russian composer, with Jascha Heifetz as soloist with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, the same combination which gave the work its American première late in 1937 in Symphony Hall, Boston.

The Schumann work is a rambling affair and sounds like a first draft, as though the music was written down hurriedly by the composer without any bother to polish it into a finished work. The first movement shows a sad lack of development. The second movement is melodic in the best Romantic tradition and Mr. Menuhin resists the temptation to play it over lushly. The third movement, a rather sprightly dance, repeats its themes in monotonous fashion, showing that Schumann did not quite understand the possibilities of the instrument. While the work gives flashes of the great Schumann, the chief value of the album will satisfy curiosity chiefly from the publicity that it has received. The soloist and orchestra have done what they could with it but the work defeats them.

The Prokofieff work tends toward the classical, and even the sentimental, at times though in its third movement it shows the typical unsentimental Prokofieff with his acid melodies. The first movement is melodic and vigorous, while the second movement, Mozartean in structure, is quite sentimental. The playing is notable and the backing of the Boston orchestra is very fine.

Orchestral

Schumann: Concerto in D minor, played by Yehudi Menuhin, violinist, with the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, John Barbirolli, conductor. Three Victor records (five sides) an album.

Prokofieff: Concerto No. 2 in G minor, Op. 63, played by Jascha Heifetz, violinist, with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Three Victors records in album.

Sibelius: Symphony No. 4 in A minor, Op. 63; Lemminkainen Zieht Heimwarts (Lemminkainen's Homeward Journey), from Legend for Orchestra, Op. 22, No. 4; The Tempest-Incidental Music, played by the London Philharmonic Orchestra, Sir Thomas Beecham, conductor. Seven Victor records in album. This work one of the Sibelius Society releases gives another fine Fourth comparable to the Stokowski album. The most autobiographical of Sibelius's symphonies, it is full of somber themes marked by occasional bright flashes of tone as though to remind us that the composer's land is a country that escapes from Arctic rigors but a bare period of time each year. There is nothing quite so somberly beautiful in our opinion as the 'cello theme which is heard in the first movement. The tone poem, fourth in the series based on Finnish mythology, is a bustling work depicting the hero's emotions on his homecoming. The "Tempest" music, based on the Shakespearean play is cast in the more conventional mode and is good hearing—good enough in fact to be isolated in a separate album. The recording is excellent and Sir Thomas's interpretations are undeniably authentic.

Chamber Music

MacDowell: To a Wild Rose, from "Woodland Sketches," and Sammartini-arr. Beale: Canto Amoroso, played by the Aeolians, violin, flute, 'cello and harp quartet. Victor record. Nine versions of two familiar pieces.

Vocal

Teschemacher-Ronald: "O Lovely Night," and Peterson-Rodgers: "At Parting," sung by Kirsten Flagstad, soprano, with piano accompaniment. Victor record. Two very fine interpretations of well-known songs.

Massenet: "Elegie" (with violin and 'cello), and Rachmaninoff: "The Moon Is High in the Sky," from "Aleko," sung by the late Feodor Challapin, basso, with orchestra. Victor record. Darkly beautiful versions, both in Russian, by this great artist, who is beginning to return oftener on disks.

Instrumental

Chopin: Scherzo No. 3 in C Sharp Minor, Op. 39, played by Simon Barer, pianist. Victor record. This piece which is in rhapsodic form is capably interpreted by Mr. Barer.

Popular

Easy is the rhythm on popular recordings these past weeks. In Victor's popular list Larry Clinton's Orchestra turns in one of its best couplings to date, "My Best Wishes" and "Will You Remember Tonight Tomorrow?" with Carol Bruce and Jack Chesleigh doing the vocals. Benny Goodman plays easily though with his sharply marked style, "A Little Kiss at Twilight" and "What Goes on Here in My Heart" from the picture "Give Me a Sailor." Martha Tilton doing the vocals. Victor welcomes a new band, "Swing and Sway with Sammy Kaye" in a coupling of "Beside a Moonlit Stream" and "Wish I Was the Willow," both picture tunes, done in a smooth though very affected style in which at times a peculiar wailing trombone melody is heard which does not add to the music. Mr. Kaye features singing announcements, à la radio.

Swing has a lone champion this week in "A Wee Bit of Swing" done by Timme Rosenkranz and his Barrel House Barons, a nice bit of "kicking around," coupled with a very slow tempoed indigo tune called "Is This to Be My Souvenir?"

European Releases

Opera

A complete recording of Puccini's "La Bohème" with a distinguished cast of singers and the chorus and orchestra of La Scala, Milan, is the high light of the H. M. V. June issue. It has been recorded complete before, but that was 10 years ago in the early days of electrical recording Puccini's beautiful music is still as popular as ever. The former recording did not have the advantage of a tenor of Gigli's eminence, for many critics acclaim him as the greatest teno since Caruso.

The present recording is a success, though there is a curious inequality between the first and second halves. In the first half the voices are almost harsh in places and the orchestra too brilliantly hard. Full praise, however, can be given to the second half, and, taken all round, the issue is a fine one. A booklet with the English and Italian words side by side make the following of the singing easy. H. M. V. thirteen disks in album.

Vocal

Herbert Janssen, baritone, a fine singer who has been heard in the Covent Garden opera season, gives a beautiful rendering of two songs from Schubert's Winterreise, "Der Wegweiser" (The Signpost) is most beautiful and Herr Janssen does it full justice. We do not know of a better rendering of it. On the other side of the disk is "Das Wirtshaus" (The Inn), a sad song, but equally well sung. —H. M. V. record.

Instrumental

Schumann: "Carnaval" Op. 9, played by Myra Hess, pianist. The only other piano recordings of this are old ones, and it has also been orchestrated for the ballet. The present issue consists of 22 out of the 23 original numbers and Miss Hess deals with them most delicately. These three H. M. V. disks are well worth adding to one's library of Schumann's piano recordings.

Miscellaneous

H. M. V. issue a round dozen of dances played by Cuban and South American orchestras. From these may be selected two Boleros, "Dices que no me Quieres," and "Princesita Borinquena"; and a Bolero and Rumba, "Trompeta Mia" and "Mi Sombrero." They go with a lilting swing which would make the laziest feet want to dance, and there is a most satisfying bass of guitar strings.—Two H. M. V. 10-inch records.

World Vista by Short Waves

A time table of the world's outstanding international shortwave stations now in operation is published on the second Thursday of each month. All time is Eastern Standard.

Call Letters	Location	Meters	Megacycles	Time (E. S. T.)
HJ1ABB	Barranquilla, Colombia	49.83	6.02	5:30-11:30 p. m.
HJ3ABD	Bogota, Colombia	31.38	9.56	8 p. m.-midn.
HJ1ABK	Cartagena, Colombia	31.73	9.46	5:30-10:45 p. m.
HJ4ABP	Medellin, Colombia	31.48	9.53	8-11 p. m.
HJ3ABH	Bogota, Colombia	31.22	9.60	6-11 p. m.
YV5RC	Caracas, Venezuela	31.72	9.46	5-10:30 p. m.
TIGPH	San Jose, Costa Rica	31.46	9.53	6-10 p. m.
YV1RB	Maracaibo, Venezuela	31.38	9.45	4-10:45 p. m.
XEBT	Mexico City	30.00	10.00	7-midnight
CFCX	Montreal	49.90	6.01	6-midnight (Sundays)
COCO	Havana, Cuba	49.92	6.01	3-11 p. m.
HJ3ABX	Bogota, Colombia	49.88	6.02	5:30-11 p. m.
HP5B	Panama City, Panama	49.75	6.03	9 p. m.—midnight
W1XAL	Boston, Mass.	49.67	6.04	7-8 p. m.
HJ1ABQ	Barranquilla, Colombia	49.68	6.04	5-11 p. m.
W8XAL	Cincinnati, Ohio	49.50	6.06	8 a. m.-1 a. m.
HJ3ABF	Bogota, Colombia	49.40	6.07	9-11 p. m.
HJ5ABD	Cali, Colombia	49.30	6.08	7-10:30 p. m.
CRCX	Toronto	49.26	6.09	Noon-8p. m.
W9XX	Chicago	49.18	6.10	evenings, irreg.
W3XAL	New York (NBC)	49.18	6.10	10 p. m.-1 a. m.
COCD	Havana, Cuba	48.94	6.13	Noon-1 a. m.
HJ4ABD	Medellin, Colombia	48.86	6.14	8-11 p. m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh	48.86	6.14	
HJ4ABE	Medellin, Colombia	48.82	6.15	5-11 p. m.
YV5RD	Caracas, Venezuela	48.72	6.16	2:30-10:30 p. m.
YV4RD	Maracay, Venezuela	47.62	6.30	6:30-9:30 p. m.
YV5RH	Caracas, Venezuela	46.88	6.40	6:30-10:30 p. m.
TIPG	San Jose, Costa Rica	46.84	6.41	6-10:30 p. m.
YV4RB	Valencia, Venezuela	46.01	6.52	4:30-9:30 p. m.
PRADO	Rio Bamba, Ecuador	45.33	6.62	Thursday, 9-11 p. m.
HC2RL	Guayaquil, Ecuador	45.21	6.63	Sunday, 5:30-7:30 p. m.; Thursday, 9-11 p. m.
HJ4ABU	Medellin, Colombia	34.63	8.65	7-8
HCJB	Quito, Ecuador	33.92	8.85	7-9 p. m.
HAT-4	Budapest	32.88	9.12	7-8 p. m. Sun., Wed.
COBX	Havana	32.61	9.20	noon-midnight
COCH	Havana	31.70	9.47	Noon-midnight
XEWW	Mexico City	31.58	9.50	4-8 p. m.
VK3ME	Melbourne	31.57	9.51	4-7 a. m.
GSB	London	31.55	9.51	Mid.-2:15 a. m.; 1-5; 6:20-8:30; 9:20-11:30 p. m.
HS8PJ	Bangkok, Siam	31.54	9.51	Thursday, 8-10 a. m.
HJ4ABH	Armenia, Colombia	31.51	9.52	6-10 p. m.
ZRH	relays Johannesburg	31.50	9.52	11:45 p. m.-12:45 a. m.
ZBW	Hong Kong	31.49	9.52	Irreg., near 6 a. m.
W3XAP	Schenectady, N. Y.	31.48	9.53	9 a. m.-midnight
VPD-3	Suva, Fiji Islands	31.46	9.54	5:30-7 a. m.
DJN	Berlin	31.45	9.54	4:50-10:45 p. m.; mid.-11 a. m.
DJA	Berlin	31.38	9.56	(same as DJN)
VUB	Bombay	31.36	9.56	near 10 p. m.-2 a. m.
W1XK	Boston	31.35	9.57	6 a. m. to 1 a. m
KZRM	Manila	31.35	9.57	5-7 a. m.
GSC	London	31.32	9.58	6:20-8:30; 9:20-11:20 p. m.
VLR	Melbourne	31.32	9.58	Mid.-8:30 a. m.
VK2ME	Sydney, Australia	31.28	9.59	Sun., 6-8:30 a. m.
VK6ME	Perth, Australia	31.28	9.59	Near 8 a. m., irreg.
W3XAU	Philadelphia	31.28	9.58	Noon-11 p. m.
PCJ	Huizen, Holland	31.28	9.59	Sun., 7-8; Wed., 7-10 p. m.
CB960	Santiago de Chile	31.25	9.60	6-8 p. m.
RAN	Moscow	31.25	9.60	8:30-10 p. m.
HP5J	Panama City, Panama	31.24	9.61	8:30-10 p. m.
ZRK	relays Johannesburg	31.23	9.61	11:45 p. m.-12:45 a. m.
HJ1ABP	Cartagena, Colombia	31.20	9.62	8-11 p. m.
HJ7ABD	Bucaramanga Colombia	31.15	9.63	6-10:30 p. m.
CS2WA	Lisbon, Portugal	31.09	9.65	Tues., Thurs., Sat., 3:30-6 p. m.
LRX	Buenos Aires, Argentina	31.06	9.66	8-10:30 p. m.
TI14NRH	Heredia, Costa Rica	30.96	9.68	Tues., Thurs., Sat., 9-10 p. m.
5ERI	Port-de-France, F. W. I.	30.93	9.70	7-9 p. m.
COCQ	Havana	30.80	9.74	Noon-11 p. m.
IRF	Rome	30.52	9.83	7:45-9 p. m.
COCM	Havana	30.51	9.83	5-midnight
EAQ	Madrid	30.43	9.86	6-8 p. m.
JDY	Dairen, Manchuria	30.22	9.92	6-8 a. m.
COBC	Havana	30.12	9.94	4-midnight
ORK	Brussels	29.04	10.33	1:30-3 p. m.
PLP	Bandoeng, Java	27.27	11.00	5:30-9 a. m.
COCX	Havana	26.20	11.45	Noon-midnight
SPD	Warsaw	26.01	11.53	6-8 p. m., irreg.
HP5A	Panama City, Panama	25.64	11.70	6-10 p. m.
Y8M	San Salvador	25.62	11.71	Noon-2 p.m.
Radio Mondial, Paris		25.61	11.72	7-9:15, 9:30-11:45 p. m.
CJRX	Winnipeg, Canada	25.60	11.73	6 p. m.-mid.
GSD	London	25.53	11.75	Mid.-2:15 a. m.; 1-5; 6:20-8:30; 9:20-11:30 p. m.
TGWA	Guatemala City	25.51	11.76	9-11 p. m., irreg.
DJD	Berlin	25.49	11.77	4:50-11:45 p. m.; mid.-11 a. m.
W1XAL	Boston	25.45	11.79	4-6 p. m.
JZJ	Tokyo	25.42	11.80	7-7:30 a. m.
COCP	Matanzas, Cuba	25.42	11.80	3-10 p. m.
2RO	Rome	25.40	11.81	6-9 p. m.
W2XE	New York (CBS)	25.36	11.83	8 p. m.-1 a. m.
OLR4A	Prague, Czechoslovakia	25.34	11.84	Mon., Tues., Thurs., Fri., 6:55-8:55 p. m.; (or try 19.23 megs.)
W8XK	Pittsburgh	25.27	11.87	6 p. m.-1 a. m.
Radio Mondial, Paris		25.24	11.88	10:15 a. m.-7 p. m.
RNE	Moscow	25.00	12.02	10:45 p. m.-mid.
TFJ	Reykjavik, Iceland	24.53	12.23	Sun., 1:45-3:30 p. m.
SPW	Warsaw	22.00	13.63	6-8 p. m., irreg.
HBJ	Geneva, Switzerland	30.64	14.53	6:45-8 p. m.
DJL	Berlin	19.85	15.11	10:45 a. m.-4:30 p. m.
HVJ	Vatican City	19.84	15.12	10:30-10:50 a. m.
GBP	London	19.82	15.14	Mid.-2:15; 5:45-8:50; 9:35 a. m.-12:40 p. m.; 4-6 p. m.
GSO	London	19.76	15.18	Mid.-2:15 a. m.; 4-6 p. m.
DJB	Berlin	19.74	15.20	4:40-11:45 p. m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh	19.72	15.21	9 a. m.-6 p. m.
GCJ	Huizen, Holland	19.71	15.22	Wed. 9-11 a. m.
OLR5A	Prague, Czechoslovakia	19.70	15.23	(See 11.84 megs.)
Radio Mondial, Paris		19.68	15.24	8-10 a. m.
W1XAL	Boston	19.67	15.25	Irreg. daytime
GBP	London	19.60	15.31	1-4; 6:20-8:30 p. m.
W2XAD	Schenectady, N. Y.	19.56	15.33	Noon-11 p. m.
HAR-3	Budapest	19.52	15.37	Sun., 9-10 a. m.
DJE	Berlin	16.89	17.77	8:15-10 a. m.
PHI	Huizen, Holland	16.88	17.77	6:30-10:30 a. m., ex. Wed. and Tuesdays
W3XAL	New York (NBC)	16.87	17.78	9 a. m.-9 p. m.
GSO	London	16.86	17.79	Mid.-2:15; 5:45-8:50; 9:35 a. m.-12:40; 1-4 p. m.
HBH	Geneva, Switzerland	16.23	18.48	10:45-11:30 a. m.
HS8PJ	Bangkok, Siam	15.77	19.03	Mon., 8-10 a. m.
GSH	London	13.97	21.47	5:40 a. m.-12:40 p. m.
W2XAD	Schenectady, N. Y.	13.91	21.56	Noon-11 p. m.
W2XE	New York (CBS)	13.94	21.53	7:30-10 a. m.
GSJ	London	13.93	21.53	5:40 a. m.-12:40 p. m.
W3XK	Pittsburgh (NBC)	13.93	13.54	7-10 a. m.

Konoye Son's Return To Princeton Sought

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 14 (AP)—John I. Harvey, tutor, is on his way to Japan for what he announced was a chance to talk Premier Konoye into sending his son, Prince Fumitaka Konoye, back to Princeton next year.

Fumitaka, scheduled to be graduated from Princeton last month, flunked, and later said it was possible his father would not allow him to return in September.

Mr. Harvey, a teacher at Hun School and tutor for Princeton students, left his home in Plainfield to join young Konoye on the West Coast where they plan to leave for Japan on July 18.

Mr. Harvey said he would be a guest at the Konoye Palace for the summer, would tutor young Konoye, study Japanese history, and try to persuade the Premier to allow Konoye to return in the autumn.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES

POSITIVELY highest prices; antiques, china, glass, bric-a-brac, silver, old jewelry, paintings, art objects, furnishings; appraisals. ROSNER, 2266 Church Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. BU. 4-8849.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS., 195 St. Paul St.—A restricted building; 3 rooms, reception room, sun parlor, 3 baths; resident janitor; owner-management. Tel. ASP. 2355.

ARTISTS

ILLUSTRATOR of children's books, pastel portrait painting. EDWARD SCHEIHEIM, 94 Lynton Pl., White Plains, N. Y. Glad. 2371.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

'37 FORD V-8 Standard Tudor, excellent condition, run less than 12,000 miles, private owner; very good price; terms. Call L. D. HALLETT, COMmonwealth 4336, Boston.

BAKERY PRODUCTS

THE ROLLING PIN
324 Front St., Hempstead, N. Y.
Bread, Rolls, Cake, Fresh Fruit Pies

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

HOLLIS, N. H.—Small camp with boat; spring water; in a secluded spot; picnic grounds; by week or season. MR. H. H. BELL, 283 Main Street, Nashua, N. H. Tel. 1179.

CARPET CLEANING

Rugs, Carpets Shampooed, Repaired, Stored
KAY CARPET CLEANING CO.
473 West 150th St., New York City
Tel. Washington Heights 7-1378

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS Cards. Up to 110% profit with bonus selling sensational 21 folder $1 assortment. Gift Wrappings. Everydays. Stationery. 50 for $1 Personals. Kiddie Kards. Experience unnecessary. Special offers. Request sample box on approval and money making plan. TERRY STUDIOS, 600 Westfield, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Quick profits. Sensational "Ruby" 21-Folder assortment. Sells $1—you make 50c. Novel, unique. Also Gift Wraps, Etchings, Religious, Humorous, Personal Christmas Cards. Free Sample Offer. Chilton Greetings, 179 Lincoln, Dept. 1-A, Boston, Mass.

SELL INITIAL CHRISTMAS CARDS—Latest fad! 21 beautiful folders, sender's INITIAL in metallic gold and silver seals. $1 retail. 100% profit. NAME-IMPRINTED Christmas Cards, 50 for $1. Other Assortments, 50c up. Get samples. Artistic Card Co., 401 Way, Elmira, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—MEN

SECRETARY, bookkeeper, driver; single; only those capable of interview in Chicago need apply. Address Box C-9, Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—300 acres unimproved land, eastern Montana; on state highway; suitable dude or stock ranch. L. METCALF, 1036 Glen Arbor Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

TECHNICAL school graduate, 8 years' experience in civil engineering, desires position with future in small city; will go anywhere. Box S-140 1499 Union Commerce Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

PARIS
86 Faubourg St. Honoré Tel. Anjou 20-67
BOSTON
One, Norway St. Tel. Commonwealth 4330
NEW YORK
500 Fifth Ave. Tel. Lackawanna 4-5600
CHICAGO
333 No. Michigan Ave. Tel. Randolph 7641
DETROIT
3-101 Gen'l Motors Bldg. Tel. Madison 3610
ST. LOUIS
1975 Railway Exch. Bldg. Tel. CHestnut 5173
LOS ANGELES
210 West Seventh St. Tel. TRinity 3004
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
SEATTLE
624 Skinner Building Tel. MAin 3904
MIAMI
3229 Ingraham Building Tel. 3-2445
LONDON
Clarence House, 4 Central Building, Westminster Tele. Whitehall 9691
Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-4948 Mon., Wed. and Fri. mornings. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Gowns Suits Furs
of the Better Kind
THOMPSON'S

MEIGS
SALE!
Reg. $5.00 Men's Bathing Suits
$3.25
Reg. $2.95 Men's Bathing Suits
$1.95
Main Floor, Rear

The Sherwin-Williams Co.
Paints, Varnishes, Wallpapers
Fairfield Avenue at Broad Street

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
COR. MAIN AND BANK STREETS
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Savings Accounts Travelers Checks
Safe Deposit Boxes Christmas Club
We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you.

NOW IN PROGRESS!
Our 81st
Mill End Sale
More than 800 values for every family and home.
HOWLAND'S

GREENWICH

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
Telephone: Old Greenwich 7-1393
Hours: 9 A. M. to 12 A. M. Mon., Wed., Fri.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE SMARTEST NEW ELECTRIC FANS
Including the
Rubber-Bladed Fans
Safe for Children
Priced from $2.00 to $18.00
Greenwich Hardware Co.
325 GREENWICH AVE. TEL. 605

Tel. 4000 Birdseye Frosted Foods
Cohen Bros.
Fine Groceries and Fruits
Prime Meats, Selected Poultry and Sea Food
145 to 149 GREENWICH AVE.

Pontiac Sales and Service
New Models Now on Display
GREENWICH CAB COMPANY
TEL. 3600 OPP. RAILROAD STATION

TROPHIES
in Plated Silver
W. D. WEBB, Inc.
117 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 74-W

MONITOR READERS
Hear "The Monitor Views the News" and other fine broadcasts over Short Wave Station W1XAL, Boston, with a new all-wave G. E. radio.
The Greenwich Electrical Company
262 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 532

Silent Gas Refrigerators
★
The GREENWICH GAS COMPANY

HARTFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3619
1-4:30 P. M. daily except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CAMERA SUPPLIES
The Harvey & Lewis Co.
852 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD (Continued)

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Household Fuel Corp.
Frazer & Foster . Hartford Coal Co
718 MAIN STREET 7-6461

BLUEBERRY MUFFINS
30c a dozen
BEROTH BREAD SHOPS
559 Main St. 536 Asylum St.

"Immaculate Cleanliness for Your Protection"
Budget Beauty Salon
First 4 Days of the Week Only:
Shampoo and Finger Wave, 50c
Permanent Waves $3.25 and up
ROOMS 43-44 at 903 Main Street
SAGE-ALLEN BLDG. Phone 6-3281

MERIDEN

CLEARANCE of All SUMMER WEAR
Everything Greatly Reduced at
Cherniack's

CHURCH & MORSE
Hardware
Housefurnishings
Good Merchandise—Fair Prices
45-47 S. COLONY STREET Phone 550

Perfection Is Our Aim
The Domestic Laundry Company
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
136 HANOVER STREET Phone 1803

All Summer Footwear
at
Reduced Prices
EMERSON & WHITNEY
COLONY STREET PHONE 340

Forty-second Summer
ANNUAL SALE
Now Going On
New York Dress Goods Store

MIDDLETOWN

THE MIDDLETOWN COAL CO.
Anthracite Coal
Bituminous Coal
Koppers Coke
The Electric Furnace-Man
319 MAIN STREET PHONE 18-W

FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK
189 MAIN STREET

More for Your Money
COLDSPOT
Refrigerators
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
MAIN STREET

The New Stueck's RESTAURANT
Delightfully Different
Washington Street—Just Off Main

NEW BRITAIN

NEW BRITAIN DRY CLEANING CO.
Expert Rug Shampooing
Domestic and Oriental
415 West Main Phone 364

ART JONES
Men's Wear
33 West Main St. Phone 1158
New Britain Conn.

H. WITT
JEWELERS
Repair Service — Diamonds Set
UP 1 FLIGHT — 299 MAIN STREET

GULF
Gulf Gasoline
Gulf Motor Oils
Hardware City Fuel Co.
102 West Main St. Next to Post Office
Ph. 531

NEW HAVEN

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2315
2 P. M.-4 P. M. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Story's Dairy
INC.
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Established 1885
192 BAILEY ST. 6-4824

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN (Continued)

Howards CLEANERS.
WHALLEY TIRE CO.
TYDOL GAS
LUBRICATION
MILLER TIRES
BATTERIES
223 WHALLEY AVE. 7-1661

If You Burn
COAL—COKE—OIL
you receive service from
QuinnipiaC COAL Co.
Phone 61125 344 STATE ST.

Established 1900
MICHAELS
Jewelers Silversmiths
Pioneers of the Budget Plan in New Haven
926 Chapel Street, Corner Temple

Ann Allen Gowns
2K Whitney Avenue
New Haven, Conn.

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Y^e OLD^e HARD^e WARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

Coombs
"Flowers by Wire"
1080 Chapel Street 6-3171

The Shop on Wheels
PLUMBING, HEATING
SHEET METAL WORK
REPAIR SERVICE
Charles A. Menzies, Inc.
67 Whitney Ave. 8-8107 2-1274

NORWALK

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Norwalk 5658
9 A. M. to 11 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS .
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.
LUNCHEONS TEAS DINNERS
Sunday Dinners
The Blue Room
Mrs. Rose Tasek, Walter Mangler
TELEPHONE NORWALK 6025
FROST BUILDING
538 WEST AVENUE

STAMFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7585
12 m.-5 p. m. daily ex. Sat.
1 p. m.-5 p. m. Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MANTELL & MARTIN
38th Semi-Annual CLEARANCE SALE
NOW—
Misses', Women's and Juniors' Coats and Dresses at deeply reduced prices, in many cases less than cost.

Join Our
KENWOOD BLANKET CLUB
50c a Week
THE C. O. MILLER CO.
BANK ST.

HAGAN & McDONALD
Super Service Station, Inc.
864 Main St. (U. S. Route #1) STAMFORD
Gulf Gasoline and Oil
Battery—Ignition—General Repairing
Towing—Greasing
Federal Tires Exide Batteries
ROAD SERVICE PHONE 39052

92nd SEMI-ANNUAL CLOTHING SALE
MEN'S and BOYS' SUITS
Including Nationally Advertised Lines
FRANK MARTIN & SONS.
259-261 MAIN STREET

STAMFORD OIL CO.
Regnemer Brothers
ESSO PRODUCTS
TIMKEN OIL BURNERS
Sales and Service
671 Main Street Phone 3-2106
Phone 4-1532 Delivery Service

The Kingsbury Shop
Utmost in Fine Tailoring
Fur Work
SOUREN TERZIAN 49 RIVER STREET

THE DOWNES-SMITH CO.
Electrical Contractors
FRIGIDAIRE—THOR WASHERS
CHAMBERS "RETAINED HEAT" RANGES
HOOVER CLEANERS—RADIOS
ELECTRIC RANGES and APPLIANCES
79 Atlantic St.—4-2136—Stamford

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD (Continued)

For Complete Feminine Wardrobe Shop
M. MOLTASCH & SON
STAMFORD, CONN.

Annette
Announces the *Removal* of Her Shop to
115 BEDFORD ST.
Where Her Usual Service in Corsetry and Intimate Apparel Prevails.

Frankel's July Sales
Clearance of all Summer Dresses—Spring Coats and Suits—Beachwear—Men's and Boys' Suits at Savings of 25% to 50%. Charge Accounts Invited
FRANKEL'S
262 ATLANTIC ST., STAMFORD

WATERBURY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0959
Mon., Wed., Fri., 9 A. M.-2 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
CITIZENS COAL CO.
43 W. MAIN STREET 3-0169

Grieve, Bisset and Holland Inc.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
Our
July Clearance Sale
Is in Full Progress
We invite you to participate in the great values we are offering all over the store.

NORWALK TIRE AND BATTERY CO.
356 East Main Street
Real Savings on Tire Trade-in
SALE
During the month of July

The Miller & Peck Co.
New Shades Are Here!
DOUBLE HEEL HOSIERY
The double heel assures you of double wear—chiffon and service.
79c pair
COME TO OUR
"Sun and Surf Shop"
SECOND FLOOR
For Smart Swim and Play Togs

HOWLAND-HUGHES
Flannel Trousers
Cleaned and Pressed Reasonably
PERRYS
41 Jefferson Street Phone 3-3161

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
Telephone: Plaza 6625
Hours: 9 to 5 daily; Sat. 9 to 1
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BALTIMORE
PHOTOSTATS
PHOTO-PRINT CO.
PLAZA 6804 HEARST TOWER

NEW YORK

ALBANY

Purchase Prime Payrolls
You can buy the things you need now at a saving.
WHITNEY'S
Smart Wearing Apparel for Men, Women, Boys
STEEFEL BROS.
82 State Street, Albany, N. Y.

BINGHAMTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Binghamton 2-7064
9 a. m. - 2 p. m. daily, except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BLUE COAL
Sold only by
D. L. & W. Fuel & Supply Co.
BUILDING MATERIALS
315 Court Street 27 Jarvis Street
80 Baldwin Street, Johnson City

Sisson's July Campaign for NEW LOW PRICES
plus First Quality makes every day an important shopping day in our 96th Anniversary
Sisson Bros.-Welden Co.
ESTABLISHED 1842

Arthur M. Leonard
Jeweler
60 Court Street Dial 2-1667

LOCKTITE ROOFING CO.
ROOFING AND SIDING APPLIED
ASPHALT AND ASBESTOS
Estimates Free
Terms to Suit Your Convenience
DIAL 6-2360 6 BROWN ST.

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON (Continued)

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
345-351 Grand Ave. Dial 7-2349
Cement, Lime Plaster, Sewer Pipe Flue Lining, Brick Steel Products
Spring Prices Convenient Paying Plan

Barnes Flower Shop
RIVIERA BUILDING
Spring Flowers
BRUCE M. PAYNE, Mgr.
Syracuse Shop, 205 E. Jefferson

Vacations
in July—no matter where you go—what you do, you can be Comfortably and correctly attired and outfitted at
MIDSUMMER CLEARANCE PRICES
at McLEAN'S

Parlor City Shoe Co.
90 COURT STREET
CLEARANCE
SUMMER SHOES
at the Right Time
I. Miller, Florsheim, Dr. Locke's and others

BRONXVILLE

HARRY P. HOBLIN
INCORPORATED

Hardware
Paint
Housewares
Shop in a Hardware Store
108 Kraft Ave.
Tel. 2107

Emmadine Farms, Inc.
GUERNSEY MILK
direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
in Cream Top Bottles
PHONE 4658

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 0717

INSURANCE SERVICE
ANY KIND
ANY TIME
ANY PLACE
BAXTER & PLATE
849 East 149th St. New York City Mott Haven 9-8148 Yonkers 4888

THE NOSEGAY
Flowers
Proprietor Service
65 PONDFIELD ROAD
TEL. 0310

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD Tel. 3252

BROOKLYN

See New York City

BUFFALO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431
10 A. M.-2 P. M., except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Anthracite
Egg, Stove, Nut
$11.90
$1 Discount C. O. D.

There is also a contract arrangement for those who wish to fill up their bins now when the prices are lowest, while payments are made monthly over the Summer with a special discount on the final payment.
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
Marion at Elmwood Delaware 3300
Electrical Contractor
DECORATIVE WORK REPAIR SERVICE
Light and Power Wiring for Home or Factory
New and Used Motors
A. J. WOLF
305 15th Street Lincoln 9789

The Smith Company
PRINTING
1190 Hertel Ave. Riverside 6667

E. A. MUCHOW, *Florist*
57 Allen Street GA. 3994
FLOWERS
From Greenhouses to You
FOR EVERY OCCASION
Greenhouses at Clarence, N. Y.

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW YORK

CORTLAND—HOMER

PHONE 32 FOR
'blue coal'
Weyerhauser 4 square lumber
Chi-Namel Paint
MAXSON & STARIN

GLENS FALLS

APPROVED BY AUTOMOBILE CLUB
WORTHY OF YOUR PATRONAGE
Weaver Lodge
JAY L. WEAVER, Prop.
Rooms for Permanent and Transient Guests
Telephone 2-2991
218 Glen St., Glens Falls, N. Y.

GLOVERSVILLE

3% on your savings
Accounts Insured to $5,000
Chartered by U. S. Government
Gloversville Federal Savings and Loan Association
36 N. MAIN ST., GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.

Pignacs
Ladies' Better Apparel
Gloversville, N. Y.

FARHART GARAGE
BUICK and PONTIAC
Sales and Service
GLOVERSVILLE 4034 JOHNSTOWN 646

Drastic Reductions
on Women's
FOOT REST and ENNA JETTICK SHOES
Prices so low you can buy two or more pairs.
CHARLES BROOKINS
60 NORTH MAIN STREET

VENETIAN BLINDS
At New Low Prices
ARGERSINGER'S

CHARLES DISTEFANO
Fruits and Vegetables
fresh daily
Cor. So. Main and Woodside
Phone 4770

BARNEY GALINSKY & SONS
Summer Sale
For BROILERS — all kinds of home dressed POULTRY and Quality MEATS—
PHONE 2591

South Main St. Cash Market
formerly Putman's
Fresh Fruit Drinks
Home Made Ice Creams and Sherbets
Assorted Candies
Fresh Salted Nuts
Boston Candy Store

BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
COLLINS & STILWELL
PHONE 2090—2091

RUDOLPH
Zotos Permanent Waves
Exclusively
30 South Main St. Phone 2131

ESSO MOTOR OIL
ESSO
Motor Fuels and Lubricants
Williams & Dye Co., Inc.

ITHACA

Special Prices on
LADIES' DRESSES
$5.75 Dresses at $3.95
8.75 Dresses at 5.00
15.00 Dresses at 10.75
16.75 Dresses at 12.00
at the CRANCE SHOP
326 E. State St., Ithaca, N. Y.

50th YEAR
FURNITURE
Complete Home Furnishings
"Quality Since 1888"
PECK'S
Ithaca, N. Y. Cortland, N. Y.

SERVICENTER, Inc.
Packard *Storage—Washing* Gulf Service *Goodyear*
309 E. Seneca St. 2735 202 So. Cayuga 2123

JAMESTOWN

Manley-Henderson-Illingworth, Inc.
INSURANCE OF ALL KINDS
Wellman Bldg. Phone 3886

NEW YORK

KENMORE

Groceries *Delicatessen*
WERNER'S
BIRDSEYE
Home-Made Salads, Stews, Cakes, and Cookies
3145 Delaware Ave. Ri 2564

Superior Quality
MILK
CREAM
BUTTERMILK
CHOCOLATE MILK
OSBORN DAIRY
1712 MILITARY RD. Ri. 2946

The WIGGERY INC.
THOS. J. ROYLE, Prop.
All Branches of Beauty Culture
2803 DELAWARE AVENUE
Riverside 2111
Mon., Wed. and Fri. Evenings

LARCHMONT

Good Books Are Real Friends
Lottie C. Dillon
GIFTS
LENDING LIBRARY
1930 PALMER AVENUE

Long Island

BALDWIN

J. Schiffmacher
Smith St. Service Station
GULF
Smith St. and Grand Ave.
Just North of R. R. at the Right
TEL. 6473

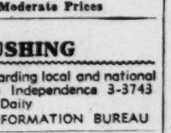
Baldwin Glass & Mirror Works
Manufacturers of
MIRRORS
Resilvering Picture Framing
Auto, Window and Plate Glass Installed. Glass Tops Made to Order.
14 Sunrise H'way, Baldwin Tel. Bald. 2763

Frank hair stylist
72 merrick baldwin-li
Baldwin 4767

The Baldwin Bakery
Delicious
Cakes — Pies — Pastry
82 Merrick Rd., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y.

Jos. Beato Sons Oil Co.
COAL KOPPERS COKE WOOD
FUEL OIL
298 South Grand Ave.
Telephone Freeport 2931
Day and Night Service

Long Island Typewriter Co.
All Makes Sold—Rented Repaired



35 MERRICK ROAD, BALDWIN, L. I.

FAR ROCKAWAY

TEL. FAR ROCK 7-7744
BRODY'S MUSIC SHOP
Radios, Refrigerators Electrical Appliances
We invite you to come in and see and patronize our New Furniture Department.
1004 CENTRAL AVENUE

Exclusive Agent for
Red Cross Shoes
for Women
Foot Guard Shoes
for Children
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue

FAR ROCKAWAY
Woodmere

TEL. FRANKLIN 1880
MRS. LOUIS SPITZER
1032 BROADWAY
BEAUTY CULTURE
In All Its Branches
Individual Attention—Moderate Prices

FLUSHING

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Independence 3-3743
Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Fashion Shoe Shop
FOOTWEAR FOR THE ENTIRE FAMILY
Next Door to Western Union
88 MAIN STREET
TEL. FL. 9-2734

GIFTS
Books Cards Candy
THE LITTLE BROWN SHOP
41-09 Kissena Boulevard

Badminton—Tennis—Squash
Rackets, Supplies, Restringing, Table Tennis, Golf Supplies
ROHLFS
132-24 Northern Blvd. Independence 3-7800

Vacation needs at
Lowerre's Pharmacy
SUN TAN PREPARATIONS
FILMS—DEVELOPING
THERMOS BOTTLES
BREYER'S ICE CREAM
Delivery Service 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.
143-24 41 Avenue FLUSHING 9-1281

NEW YORK

Long Island

FLUSHING (Continued)

THE FABRIC SHOP
offers unusual values in
YARD GOODS
during July
Ralph Atkins & Company
36-23 Main Street

SUMMER DRESS CLEARANCE
Closed Evenings Until Labor Day
BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BLVD.

FOREST HILLS

THE COTTAGE
Home-Made Cakes, Pies, Breads and Tea Dainties
LUNCHEON AFTERNOON TEA
Closed Sundays
72-15 Austin Street Bou. 8-1777

We Invite Your Inspection of Our Imprinted Stationery
Your Name and Address
$1.00 and up
THE INN GIFT AND KNIT SHOP
19 Station Square Bou. 8-6290

FOREST HILLS
Kew Gardens

World's Fair Beauty Salon

All Branches of
Beauty Culture
Monday to Thursday
3 Items $1.25
Bou. 8-9825 119-30 UNION TURNPIKE

FREEPORT

Walk-Over
for Men and Women

Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
12 MAIN STREET HEMPSTEAD 46 SO. MAIN STREET FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

FINAL SALE
of BEACH WEAR and BATHING SUITS
Save Up to 33⅓%
CAROL GREEN'S
60 So. Main St. Ph. Freeport 6163

LITWAK'S
STORE WIDE
Summer Clearance Sale
NOW ON
20 So. Main St., Freeport

Summer Footwear Sale at
Goldman's Shoe Shop
84 South Main St. Freeport, N. Y.
All Physical Culture Shoes, 4.95

FREEPORT—Merrick

Tel. Freeport 6387
MERRICK Service Center
FRED C. DRAPE, Prop.
Expert Lubrication, Ignition, Repairing
Cor. Sunrise H'wy and Merrick Ave.

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

FINE JEWELRY
Watches Clocks Novelties
Repairs of All Kinds
ALBERT ANTOR
72 MIDDLE NECK RD. Phone G. N. 45

Arthur L. Bradley, Inc.
COVERED WAGON and COTTAGE RESTAURANT
Good Food
Courteous Service Cleanliness
28 MIDDLE NECK ROAD

While You Are
VACATIONING
Will your personal effects be insured against Fire, Theft, Collision, etc.? For details on all forms of insurance consult
MONICA R. STEVENS
PHONE G. N. 260 2691-J

HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M
9 A. M. to 6 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hempstead Tea Shop
RESTAURANT
Air Cooled—Air Conditioned
Delightful Surroundings
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 50c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
SUNDAY DINNER 75c
Private Dining Room for Parties
277 Fulton Ave. Hempstead 1661

STYLE ART DECORATORS
Gigantic Disposal Sale
30 to 40% Reductions
Special Prices during July and August on all Upholstery Work
252 Fulton Avenue Hempstead 5339

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD
Garden City

Marcel from Paris Inc.

Distinctive Hairdressers
Eugene Bollotte, Manager
169 7th Street
Hempstead 7243

HOLLIS

Best's Bakery
FRED BEST, Prop.
Orders Taken for All Occasions
190-25 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-4526

E. V. BRAND & SON, INC.
REAL ESTATE
Insurance—Management
191-22 Jamaica Ave., Hollis, N. Y.
Tel. Hollis 5-7000

JACKSON HEIGHTS

FIELDS
LADIES'-BOYS'-GIRLS' and INFANTS' WEAR
82nd Street Grand and 4th Aves.
Next to Colony Theatre Astoria

The Home of Smart
MEN'S CLOTHING and HABERDASHERY
Perry's
Featuring
ADAM HATS
3747 82ND STREET Open Evenings

Lorna Cosmetic and Hosiery Shoppe
The Original Cosmetic and Perfume Shop in Jackson Heights
37-09 82nd Street Newtown 9-7412

Stanley's FURS
Made to Order. Remodeling, Cleaning and Glazing at Reasonable Prices. Storage.
86-17 ROOSEVELT AVE. Newtown 9-8650

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*
82-13 Roosevelt Ave. Newtown 9-8410

RUBIN'S
Let Us Furnish Your Kitchen
Oil Cloth—Venetian Blinds
Garden Tools and Supplies
Agents for the Estate Gas Ranges
8107 NORTHERN BLVD. HAV. 9-0176

JAMAICA

Silvertog Dress Shoppe
89-39 163 Street
Frocks, Uniforms, House Dresses, Ready Made and Made to Order
Specializing in Odd Sizes
REPUBLIC 9-4863

THE GARDEN FLORIST
Member of the F. T. D.
Wedding Decoration, Floral Designs and Fresh Cut Flowers
91-08 SUTPHIN BLVD. Jamaica 3-0188
FOREST HILLS STORE
72-40 AUSTIN STREET Boulevard 8-4339

LITTLE NECK

Attention—Automobile Owners
Halve your tire costs. New tire mileage guaranteed. Your casings outlive your tread—about 3 to 1—so, when tread is worn smooth, new sure-grip live rubber is vulcanized onto the good casing, insuring new tire performance. Visit our modern plant—see for yourself.
SUPER PAVER TIRE CO. TIRES
City Line Little Neck, L. I.

Christine Waite
COSMETICS
Permanent Waving and Complete Beauty Service
3 Items for $1.00
45-38 248th St. Tel. Bayside 9-1776

LYNBROOK

RED ROBIN
Good Wholesome Food, Refined Surroundings
Luncheon Daily 45c
Dinner Weekdays 75c
Sundays $1.00
Bridge Parties, Clubs, etc., catered to.
431 Merrick Road Phone Lyn 6346
Three Blocks West 5 Corners

CLEAVER BROS. CORP.
Mobilgas
Socony Products
Complete Automotive Service
Sunrise Highway and Roosevelt Street
Telephone Lynbrook 9876

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke — Coal — White-Red — Fuel Oil
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

ADELSON'S
BOYS' and YARSITY SHOP
Summer Clearance Sale
Special Savings on Summer Apparel for Boys and Youths
27 Atlantic Ave. Phone Lyn. 6327

M. L. LEVISON
Porch and Garden Furniture
Picnic Supplies—Beach Accessories
Traveling Bags—Beach Bags
35 Atlantic Ave. Tele. Lyn. 75

NEW YORK

Long Island

PATCHOGUE

Olympia Confectionery
32 SOUTH OCEAN AVENUE
HOME OF QUALITY
Taste the Difference in The Purest Fresh Cream Used in Our Own Make Ice Cream
Delicious — Smooth — Wholesome
TRY OUR TASTY LUNCHES
SPECIAL BOX CANDIES

L. W. TERRELL
COAL and FUEL OIL
NORGE
HOME APPLIANCES
44 South Ocean Avenue
Phones—Patchogue 210—219

Remember, It's Needless
to Pay More
Risky to Pay Less
Than You Do at
SEARS ROEBUCK & CO.
90 E. MAIN STREET, PATCHOGUE

QUEENS VILLAGE

Confidential Charge Accounts
Tishman's We buy old gold
Expert Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
Diamonds Reset While You Wait
217-02 Jamaica Ave., Queens Village, N. Y.
Telephone Hollis 5-3335

IRV and LEW
Hatters *Haberdashers*
217-21 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-10129
Knox Hats *Arrow Shirts*

'blue coal'-Koppers Coke
Call Hollis 5-7900
Hempstead Tpk. and 227th St.
"Ask about our Budget Plan"

SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon
Sanforized White Ducks 1.25
Blue Flannel Sport Coats 6.50
Jack's Clothes Shop
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING
NO CHARGES FOR SERVICE
216-18 Jamaica Ave. Queens Village, N. Y.

RICHMOND HILL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Richmond Hill 2-5153 9:30 to 12:00 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

18 Flavors!
Our Ice Cream Is as Pure as It Is Delicious
Stop in for a soda, sundae or frappe. Or telephone for a quart to be delivered.

JAHN'S
117-03 HILLSIDE AVENUE
Vir. 7-3888 Next to R. K. O.
NOW
PORK—BEEF—CHICKENS
Cooked by VAPOBROYLER
(New Scientific Cooking Process)
A new service for housewives which eliminates cooking at home. All high-grade meats which you purchase in any of our stores may be Vapobroyled at an additional cost of only 3 cents a lb. Rich, brown gravy included FREE! Step in now!

Everbest Pork Provision Co.
Everbest
128-13 Liberty Ave. Phone Cleveland 3-0851
110-26 Liberty Ave. Phone Cleveland 3-0456

Gasan & Kamp, Inc.
CATERERS
Weddings — Receptions
Dinners — Banquets
113-05 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-2330

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER
INSURANCE
Whatever your Insurance needs:—
I can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357, 8-2555

STEELE & LIST
Plumbing, Heating, Oil Burners
8639 Lefferts Blvd.
Telephone Virginia 7-1118

SINCLAIR
PENNSYLVANIA Motor Oil
APEX Garage and Service Station
Rich. Hill 2-1245 Virginia 7-0110
GARAGE STORAGE
87-36 119th Street, South of Jamaica Ave.

Kayser's Silk Hose
Box of 3—$2.00
Kayser's Silk Undies, 45c
Silk Slips, Shadow Hem, 95c - $1.59
WILLIAM FEINBERG
102-15 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-7345

'blue coal'-Koppers Coke
Call Jamaica 6-7900
134-01 94th Avenue
"Ask about our Budget Plan"

SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

HILLSIDE INN
American and Chinese Restaurant
Special Low Rates to Private Parties
Food Put Up to Take Out
8612 117th St. Cleve. 3-8264
Between Jamaica and Myrtle Avenues

★ LIPSCHUTZ ★
Greeting Cards
Stationery—Toys
114-10 Jamaica Ave. Cleve. 3-9067

NEW YORK

Long Island

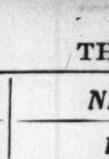
ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762
8 A. M.-1 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

C. Filling Stations, Inc.
South Park and Lincoln Avenues
Mobilgas

Telephone Rockville Centre 3449
George Wortman, Prop.
Arthur Collier, Service Dept.
NEWORT GARAGE
CADILLAC and LA SALLE SERVICE
GENERAL AUTO REPAIRS
SHELL PRODUCTS
EDISON BATTERIES
Cars Called For and Delivered
132-36 Long Beach Road



Herman Brown
MEN'S WEAR
BATHING SUITS and SPORTSWEAR
9 North Park Avenue
Tel. R. V. C. 2540

HELEN W. ZEPP, INC.
Real Estate
Rentals Property Management
HELEN W. ZEPP, President
Tels. Rockville Ctr. 2222 Res. 609 R. V. C.
140 SUNRISE HIGHWAY
Intersection Merrick Rd. and Highway

ST. ALBANS

Sorensen's Beauty Parlor

$5.00 PERMANENT WAVES $5.00
231-32 MERRICK ROAD
LAURELTON, L. I.
Laurelton 8-6541

Ford
WOOD MOTOR SALES & SERVICE, INC.
At the Entrance to Southern State Parkway
CUrtis 8314
Foch Blvd. and Fostermeadow Road,
VALLEY STREAM, N. Y.

MAMARONECK

When It's a Matter of Good Taste
Serve
Louis Sherry
ICE CREAM
CAPPUS PHARMACY
110 MAMARONECK AVENUE

MOUNT VERNON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 2348-W
9-11 a. m. daily, except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Maison Guinness

All Branches of
BEAUTY CULTURE
Licensed Zotos Permanent Wave Salon
11 STEVENS AVENUE
Tel. Oakwood 3890
Open Monday, Friday and Saturday evenings.

Kaplan Markets INC.
ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR
BIRDS EYE
53 South Fourth Ave., Tel. Oakwood 5010

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON - ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
10 NORTH THIRD AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 Oak 2600

INSURANCE
of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray Schoen & Morgan, Inc.
9 South Third Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-4305

MATRIX SHOES
Sold at
Dave Weisberger Inc.
17 GRAMATAN AVENUE
MT. VERNON, N. Y.
BRANCH STORE—BRONX, N. Y.
1012 WESTCHESTER AVE.

BON TON DAIRY
Butter, Eggs and Cheese
155 FOURTH AVE. Tel. Oak 8631
Hotels and Restaurants Supplied

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"

JOHNSON & HARE
The Store of Cheerful Service
Ladies' Specialty Shoppe
75 Water Street Tel. 2527
Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

NEWBURGH
(Continued)

The C. F. S. Milk Co., Inc.
High Grade
MILK AND CREAM
DAIRY PRODUCTS
77 Nest St., Newburgh, N. Y.
TELEPHONE 1655

KENDALL OIL GAS SUNOCO OILS — GOODRICH TIRES

ROBERT FULLERTON
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Tel. 760 325 LIBERTY ST. NEWBURGH, N. Y.

Newburgh Kennel Supply Co.
Food and Supplies for Your Dogs Cats, Birds and Fish
360 Broadway Tel. 595

VOGEL'S SHOE CO.
86 Water Street, Newburgh, N. Y.

A. A. VOLKRINGER
Choice Meats and Poultry
210 Broadway Tel. 1307
Free Delivery

NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 6075, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JEWELRY LENOX CHINA SILVERWARE
Repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry our specialty.
SIMPSON'S JEWELRY STORE
(oldest established Jeweler on Main St.)
496 MAIN STREET, N. R. 2379

Thinking of Installing an OIL BURNER?
We'd appreciate the privilege of estimating the cost of installing a HERMAN NELSON BURNER in your home. 76 years as fuel merchants has taught us much about heating equipment. There is no charge or obligation for our estimate.
PHONE N. R. 1000
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER CO.
22 Pelham Rd., New Rochelle

Experiments Are Costly!
Our Corset Fitters Are Graduate Corsetieres
La Rose Shoppe
525 Main St., New Rochelle (Kresge Bldg.)

CHARLES
LADIES' HAIRDRESSER
TEL. NEW ROCHELLE 7619
24 Division Street

Emmadine Farms, Inc.
Guernsey Milk
Direct From Our Farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
in Cream Top Bottles
PHONE 8010

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO-HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 8884-5 Fairbanks 4-3948
New Rochelle 1412

***In Our* UPHOLSTERY** *and*
GENERAL INTERIORS
We embody a rare combination . . .
GOOD CRAFTSMANSHIP PLUS REASONABLE PRICES
OPENDACK'S, Inc.
PHONE 4380 NEW ROCHELLE

SUMMER AHOY!
SLACKS for Men and Boys
SPORT SHIRTS
Everything to make your vacation comfortable and smart.
BENJAMIN'S, INC.
23 Mechanic Street, NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Grant's Greenhouses
Cut Flowers • Designs • Plants
STP
We Telegraph Flowers
96 WEAVER STREET
LARCHMONT
Tel. Larch. 81

RUBY LANE STORES
550 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.
COTTON FROCKS, DRESSMAKER BATHING SUITS AND SPORT TOGS FOR THE SUMMER VACATION
Other Stores Throughout Westchester

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Shore Road 8-1818
9-11 A. M. Mon., Wed., Fri.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TILE CONTRACTOR
Bathrooms, Kitchens, Vestibules, Fireplaces
Modernizing a Specialty
JOHN N. GLOVER
2458 Nostrand Ave. NAvarre 8-0010

PRINTING A Quality and Service That Monitor Readers Appreciate
From a card to a newspaper
THE OGILVIE PRESS
1469 FULTON ST. President 4-3433
Deliveries—any part of U. S. A.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn
(Continued)

Painter and Decorator
JOSEPH G. RODRIGUEZ
5 East 31st Street BU. 7-1121

Manhattan

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Lackawanna 4-5600 9 a.m.-4:45 p.m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RE 2-5498 Est. 1837
Watson & Co. JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old gold and jewelry purchased
Estates Liquidated

Arthur H. Cohen
INSURANCE
505 Fifth Ave. MU 2-3224

Staten Island

PORT RICHMOND

PURITAN PETROLEUM PRODUCTS CO., INC.
Owned and Operated by Staten Islanders
QUALITY FUEL OIL
Phone Orders Gibraltar 2-7270
2129 Richmond Terrace
T. J. KIERNAN, Gen. Mgr.

PRINTING
Commercial, Club, Church, School
Westerleigh Press
1927 RICHMOND TERRACE
Port Richmond Gibraltar 2-2413

ST. GEORGE

SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNERS SERVED
from 12 noon till 6 p. m.
Regular Dinner, 75c. Chicken Dinner, 90c
Week Day 11:30 till 2 p. m., 6 till 8 p. m.
Lunches 50c—Dinner 75c
GREY COURT TEA ROOM
62 Wall Street, St. George
Phone Gib. 7-1809 Fern E. Westover, Mgr.

NORTH TONAWANDA

Andrew Joerg, Jr.
INSURANCE
Auto Fire Accident Windstorm
219 East Felton St. Phone 668-R

PEEKSKILL

EMMADINE FARMS
INCORPORATED
Unexcelled Grade A Milk in Cream Top Bottles
Phone 2327
If you live in HARMON, OSSINING or CROTON call CROTON 664 for direct service.

Largest and Most Up-to-Date Equipped Commercial Printing Plant in Northern Westchester
The Enterprise Press
202 WASHINGTON ST., PEEKSKILL, N. Y.
PHONE 782 WM. C. LANCASTER

PELHAM

FOR PROMPT, EFFICIENT
Radio Service
Official Radio Manufacturer's Service
ELECTRICAL REPAIRS, WIRING
Call Licensed Electrician
Kolb & Crawford
WOLF'S LANE PELHAM 0792-3397

YORK
THE FLORIST
The "Pelham's Flower Shop"
Poinsettias, Potted Plants, Cut Flowers, Corsages
Pelham 3389 211 Wolf's Lane

TELEPHONE PELHAM 0878
M. K. Manookian
NATIVE EXPERT ON
ORIENTAL RUGS
199 Sparks Avenue, Pelham, N. Y.
CLEANING REPAIRING WEAVING

POUGHKEEPSIE

LUCKEY'S Budget Shop
SALE
Summer Dresses
Reg. 7.95
You Save 2.11
5.84
LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.

EMMADINE FARMS, INC.
Do you know that you can buy the following from our route salesmen?
Butter — Eggs
Cottage Cheese
Phone 5399 Beacon, N. Y. Phone 197

Marino's
Where Art Is Performed
Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING and Complete Beauty Service
26 Academy Street

ROCHESTER

ELDER'S MARKET
Large Size
BEECH-NUT
Peanut Butter 15c
We appreciate your patronage slips.
Monroe 1050 527 Monroe Ave.

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Glen 6037
9 A. M.-12 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Edith Elliott OF ROCHESTER
SODAS, LUNCHES, DINNERS, CANDY, GIFTS
38 EAST AVENUE

W. J. PARKINSON WATCHMAKER *and Jeweler*
Specialising REPAIRS
903 Granite Bldg.

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
60 North Main Street, Pittsford, N. Y.
Our Dairy-made Ice Cream with Bireley's Orangeade makes a very tasty orange frost. Try our Tomato Juice, Cottage Cheese, Butter, and Buttermilk.
MON. 6616—PITTSFORD 56

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
THURSTON, *Florist*
338 Thurston Road Genesee 214
LANDSCAPING

The CORNUCOPIA INC.
Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
LUNCHEON
DINNER, 50c to $1.25

RYE

Blue Stone for the Drive and Walk. White Beach Sand for the Playbox.
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
Phone 1231 99 Purchase Street

SCARSDALE

TELEPHONE SCARSDALE 2726
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

YOLANS
Hosiery—Lingerie
Great Reduction on All Corsets and Corselettes
YOLAN ELTON
Theatre Building, 80 Garth Road
Tel. So. 5244

INSURANCE
CONSULT
Scarsdale Agency, Inc.
KENNETH L. METZ, Vice.-Pres.
Be Sure — Insure
Harwood Building .. .. .. Scarsdale 2100

DePole Produce Market
30 Garth Rd. Tel. Scarsdale 4400
We Sell RUMFORD BAKING POWDER
Fancy Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables
Hot House and Imported Products

ALLEN-FISCHER, Inc.
4 Grayrock Road Phone Scars. 2951
offers a choice of inexpensive dance frocks for your approval
Cool Cottons at $3.95

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

HARDWARE
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
6 Chase Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.
SERVICE STATIONS
Scarsdale, Hartsdale, White Plains
FUEL OIL
E. ROBISON, Inc.
Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phones Scars. 3900, W. P. 8866

SCHENECTADY

Schenectady Agency for
GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
SILK HOSIERY
$1.00 to $1.95
THE CARL CO.
430 STATE STREET TEL. 4-9111

Barneys
HOME FURNISHINGS
and all the little items that make a home complete and livable and a full assortment of the newest kitchenware.
PHONE 4-4811

Let Books
Answer your Gift Problems—
Mail orders filled
Union Book Co., Inc.
257 State Street

NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY
(Continued)

july reductions of swim suits—play clothes—dresses now in progress at
berkeley-smith
408 state street

SYRACUSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 9-2197 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DOWNYFLAKE SHOP
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 South Warren Opp. Onondaga Hotel

MAGRUDER'S CANDIES
60c Pound
CUPID CANDY SHOP
3030 SOUTH SALINA TEL. 4-9447
Mail Orders Filled

FINE
CLEANERS AND DYERS
BROWN & THORN
112 CEDAR STREET Phone 4-4184

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Groceries — Meats — Fish
MAPSTONE BROS.
1911 South Salina Tel. 4-3138

Frederick W. Bultmann
Quality Flowers Moderately Priced
124 E. Washington St. Tel. 2-4421

EDWARDS
Syracuse Owned—Syracuse Managed

HOLZWARTH'S
Groceries—Meats—Vegetables
Delivery Service
1004 Lancaster Ave. Tel. 6-2121, 6-2122

TROY

RAINCOATS LADIES' HANDBAGS
HUFF'S UMBRELLA STORE
UMBRELLAS
of All Sizes and Styles
Also Repairing and Re-Covering
30 FOURTH ST. TROY, N. Y.

FIELD GLASSES
Binoculars and all types of magnifying glasses.
CHARLES H. LIMERICK
Est. 1899
286 RIVER STREET TROY, N. Y.
TROY 2431

UTICA

APPAREL CLEARANCE
July is Clearance Month, so why not freshen your summer wardrobe with a new coat, or perhaps several cool, sheer frocks? You'll find the season's most important style successes among these clearance priced groups.
J. B. Wells & Son Co.

New Location
MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality as the Greatest dollar-for-dollar values in Utica.
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
122 Columbia St. Tel. 4-0133
Just back of First Citizens Bank

EASIEST CREDIT
Tires, Batteries, Radios, Brakes Relined
Complete Auto Service
Firestone
Genesee and South Sts. Utica

Walk-Over Shoes
Men's — Women's
Where Shoes Are Fitted—Not Merely Sold
241 Genesee Street Utica 4-1842

"LYNN" HOT STREAM "MASTER KRAFT"
OIL BURNING SYSTEMS
for
Heating—Cooking and Domestic Hot Water
Estimates without obligation
Service on all makes.
LUX BROS., INC.
213 Elizabeth St., Utica, N. Y. Ph. 4-0320

INSURANCE
Fire - Auto and Other Forms
SAVE MONEY WITH SAFETY
R. D. WORDEN
13 W. MAIN ST., ILION, N.Y.
Phone Ilion 884 Residence 844

REIDS-SHELDON & Co.
LUGGAGE
for Vacation Trips
241 GENESEE STREET

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 56 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-8175

NEW YORK

WATERTOWN

This Week Only
JULY CLEARANCE
of summer merchandise, drastically reduced. Shop Empsall's this week for bargains in every department.
Empsall's

G. W. White & Son
Incorporated
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET
C. L. FRENCH G. W. COLE

The Waterproof Paint Co.
Truscon Paints
Varnishes and Waterproofings
Imperial Washable Wall Papers
118 FRANKLIN STREET PHONE 1426

WHITE PLAINS

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone White Plains 1577-W
9 A. M.-11 A. M. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

U.S. TIRES — *The New* **U. S. ROYAL MASTER**

Drive in Service
TIRE SERVICE INC.
Westchester County Warehouse
45 Orawaupum Street
Tel. W. P. 1245

DAVID J. KIRCHIK
Assured Income
For Self and Family Through Annuities and
Life Insurance
No Charge for Information
Also Auto—Fire—General Insurance
14 Mamaroneck Ave. White Plains 6140

STORE WIDE SALES
of new summer fashions.
All sizes. $2.95 up.
Phyllis Jane
7 Mamaroneck Ave. Tele. W. P. 7090
Other Phyllis Jane Shops in Yonkers and Port Chester

SALE
Selby Arch Preserver Shoes
$6.95 and $8.95
Regularly $8.95 to $10.95
D. F. MURPHY
in Stone's Clothes Shop
190 MAIN STREET W. P. 1279

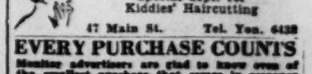
WHIFFEN ELECTRIC CO.
82 MARTINE AVE. W. P. 3100
ELECTRIC INSTALLATIONS
MAINTENANCE—LIGHTING FIXTURES and SUPPLIES

Ruth Seymour, Inc.
BEAUTY SALON
Complete Beauty Service
Specializing in
Permanent Waves
173 Mamaroneck Avenue
Tel. W. P. 7212

J. J. FOLEY
COAL COMPANY
Coal, Wood, Fuel Oil
GREEN PLACE
(Near Westchester Avenue)
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 832

RODWAL MARKET
High Grade Meats
Poultry—Provisions
Sea Food
80 LAKE STREET
Free Delivery
Tel. W. P. 2278—2279

MOVING
J·H·EVANS & SONS INC.
STORAGE
Daily Service to New York City
Phone WHITE PLAINS 84



COMPLETE LINE OF TOILETRIES
DRUSS'—ROEMER'S
PHARMACIES
2 W. Post Road 196 Main Street
Tel. W. P. 1500 Tel. W. P. 260
Free Delivery

AT YOUR SERVICE
AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
JENKINS GARAGE Inc.
Specialized FORD Service
29 West Post Road
Call White Plains 8787

Any Make Watch
$1.00 down, $1.00 a week
BURNAM'S
183 Main Street, Northcourt Bldg.

YONKERS

CHARLES
Fruit and Vegetable Markets
4 stores in your neighborhood
Call Nepperhan for All Stores 6300

"LOVELINESS FOR EVERY WOMAN"
DE ROBERTS
Beauticians and Cosmetologist

Experts in Permanent Waving
Special dept. for Kiddies' Haircutting
47 Main St. Tel. Yon. 6438

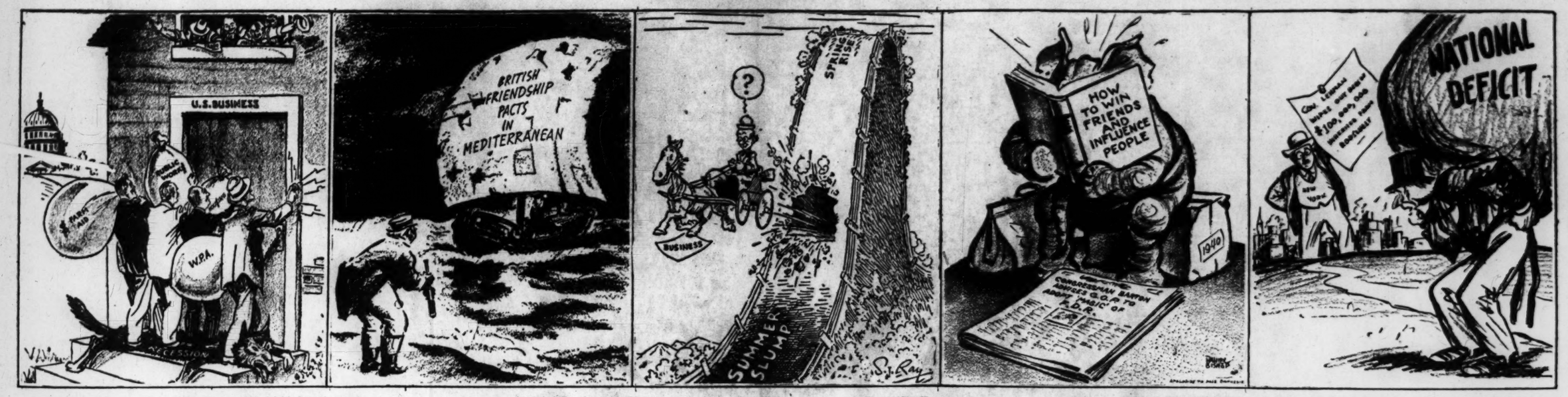
EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Cartoons of the Week



—Doyle in Philadelphia Record
Converting the Wolf Into a Doormat

—Lewis in Milwaukee Journal
John Bull's Ship Comes In

—Ray in Kansas City Star
Not According to Schedule

—Bishop in St. Louis Star-Times
Recommended Summer Reading

—Duffey in Baltimore Sun
"Look, Uncle; That's the Way to Plan It"

Sunbonnet Sue

Parliamentary Practice

Conducted by Arthur I. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Only One Elective Office

Question: A bylaw reads: "No member . . . shall fill more than one elective office during the same period."

A Reader resigned, and the Board filled the vacancy by appointing a former Reader, who is also Treasurer and therefore a member of the Board. Would this be considered as holding two elective offices, when one is by appointment?

Answer: Yes. An elective office is one that is regularly filled by election by the members. While the bylaws here permit the board to fill a vacancy in such office, that does not alter the status of the office as an elective office. The board might appoint another officer as a substitute during the temporary absence of a regular officer, but it does not seem permissible to appoint an officer to fill a vacancy in another office, since, in such case, the one appointed becomes the officer. The member should choose which of the two offices he wishes to fill.

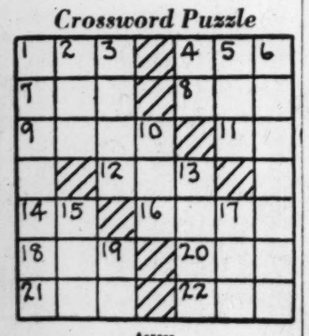
Brevities

Ed Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: Thought for today: It's the little potatoes at the bottom of the basket that support the big ones on top.

Brubaker in the New Yorker: Bill White says that the Republicans have not yet learned how to be an opposition party. The situation is so serious that the Democrats have to do their own opping.

London Opinion: "Long, ungainly fingers and big knuckles would handicap the most talented actress," says a critic. Especially if, during an emotional scene, she so far forgot herself as to bury her face in one hand only.

Crossword Puzzle



Across

1 Angry
4 Tree
7 Be indebted to
8 Meadow
9 Margosa tree
11 Dye
12 Strike gently
14 Preposition
16 A backward-projecting point
18 Poem
20 Old French coin
21 Butt
22 To place

Down

1 Name of this paper
2 Fear
3 Profound
4 Dye
5 Ocean
6 Food-fish
10 Fairy-queen
13 Drinking-cup
15 Room in a harem
17 Spawn of fishes
19 Printer's measure

(Answer Appears Among Advertisements)

In Lighter Vein

Sh-h!

"Do you remember when mothers used to hide the stepladder in order to keep the children out of the jam?"

"Yes. And now they hide the car keys."

Affection in the Classroom

The teacher had been giving a lesson on the reindeer, its haunts, habits, and uses. One boy was not paying the slightest attention, so the teacher pounced on him.

"Now, Tommy, what is the use of the reindeer?" she asked him.

The startled youngster looked nonplused, and then replied: "Please, ma'am, it makes things grow."—The Rail.

Two Questions

Traveler: "Why have timetables if your trains are always late?"

Conductor: "Of what use would our waiting-rooms be if the trains were always on time?"

And They Lived Happily

"How did the Smith wedding go off?"

"Fine, until the parson asked the bride if she'd obey her husband."

"What happened then?"

"She replied, 'Do you think I'm crazy?' and the bridegroom, who was in a sort of daze, replied, 'I do.'"—Kentish Mercury.

Helpful

One evening, tired after a difficult day, the American statesman handed the menu back to the Negro waiter and said: "Just bring me a good meal." He put a generous tip on his plate.

A good meal, a very good meal, was served. This happened several times.

When he was waited upon for the last time by the Negro, the statesman trebled the tip as a good-by gesture. Just before he was ready to leave the table, his now devoted waiter leaned over his chair confidentially.

"Thank you, sah," he said; "an' if you done got any othah frien's what can't read, you jes' send 'em to me, sah."—Tit-Bits.

Quotation for Today

THE men who succeed best in public life are those who take the risk of standing by their own convictions.
—J. A. GARFIELD.

Living Lyre

Courtesy Courier-News, Elgin, Ill.

This White Oak Growing in the Shape of a Lyre Stands in Lord's Park, Elgin, Ill., and Is Estimated to Be Almost 200 Years Old. The Interesting Formation of the Limbs, According to W. O. Beckner, Commissioner of the Elgin Botanical Gardens, Is Attributed to the Tree's Sturdy Efforts to Overcome a Mishap When It Was Young

Candor

"Germany's new air force is not a peace parade instrument."—Field-Marshal Göring.

Writing On Wood

Before paper was invented, China's scribes wrote on strips of wood, and later on cloth.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Today's cryptic message—a quotation by Emerson:

"SO HE YLNX VHJS KSY YKLE LSO PQX. LSOVO HE LY RHLT, VHJS AQL, BQHVX, YV POAYL KSY CYEEOEEOE EDJS CYKOV QE LSQL."

Letter Division

The 10 letters in this letter division problem, when properly arranged, will spell a 10-letter word, the letters of which, in that order, represent the digits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 0. But try solving it arithmetically:

CAE) NTOK (LL
OSE

BBOK
OSE

ALK

Letter Changing

Following the usual rules, try changing TRICK to PRANK in 4 moves.

"If"

If ⅓ of 6 were 3, what would ½ of 6 be?

Fun With Antonyms

Here are 10 words and their antonyms to be paired off:

1	fabulous	nearest	
2	true	obscure	
3	common	actual	1
4	noted	gentle	
5	uttermost	fearful	
6	fastidious	strong	
7	bold	final	
8	violent	negligent	
9	primal	formal	
10	flimsy	bogus	

(Answers Appear On This Page)

Daily Anecdote

The One in the Wrong

Bishop Francis J. McConnell, standing on the streets of Shanghai, years ago, saw two Chinese coolies shouting at each other, their noses but two inches apart. They were surrounded by a big crowd of spectators.

"What is the matter?" asked the Bishop.

"There is a Chinese fight on."

"I have been here five minutes and nobody has hit anybody yet," said the Bishop.

"You don't understand," said the observer: "in a Chinese fight the man that strikes first indicates thereby that his ideas have given out."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Confidence

West Hartford, Conn.

A modest antique and novelty shop just off the main business thoroughfare is conducted by a genteel woman. One day in December a small boy stopped wistfully in front of the display window.

The proprietor asked him to come in and look around. The boy said that he had stopped a day or two before and seen a brass watering pot that he was sure his mother would love to have. He added: "I'd like to give that to Mother for a Christmas present. How much is it?"

When he learned that the price was $5, his countenance fell as he said, "I have but 45 cents; but I can pay you out of my weekly allowance."

The proprietor replied: "All right, you may take it; and you can come each week and pay me what you can."

A week later a man stopped at the shop to tell of the pleasure the gift had given to all the household, especially to the mother. He thanked the proprietor for the confidence inspired in his son, saying that it was just what the boy needed. Since then the father has been a frequent visitor to the shop, buying many things for his home or for friends—proving once again that confidence inspires confidence.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Laughing Game

The Laughing Game should run for at least a half hour, and any number of players can take part—the more the better.

As soon as the leader has explained all the rules of the game, no one in the party is permitted to smile or

laugh. He cannot bite his lips or cover his mouth with his hand, but must look as serious as possible for the full half hour.

The hostess or any other person in the room may tell jokes, make motions, say or do anything in order to get someone to laugh or smile; and as soon as anyone so much as smiles he must retire from the game; and the persons remaining the longest win a prize.—R. R. S., Denver.

Odds and Ends

Maiden Hair (Fern) Tree

The unique ornamental gingko tree is the last survivor of its family and is not known to exist in the wild state.

Ant Palaces

The ant palaces so prevalent in the sales of American curiosities were first built by F. E. Austin of New Hampshire.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "He is only rich who owns the day. There is no king, rich man, fairy, or demon who possesses such power as that."

Letter Division: BLACKSTONE
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

Letter Changing: Trick, track, crack, crank, prank.

"If": 4-½.

Fun With Antonyms: Fabulous—actual; true—bogus; common—formal; noted—obscure; uttermost—nearest; fastidious—negligent; bold—fearful; violent—gentle; primal—final; flimsy—strong.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Things Begin to Happen*

By LE PELLEY

WE REALLY SHOULD HAVE BROUGHT A LIGHT ....
I KNOW IT — LOOK— THIS HALL LEADS TO THE BACK ROOMS —. BUT IT STILL DOESN'T LOOK MUCH LIKE A COUNTERFEITING PLACE !!
OOOOPS— DID YOU HEAR ANYTHING ?
— SHHH— I'm NOT POSITIVE..!..
AOWWWW
IPP
.... BUT I DON'T THINK I'LL STAY AROUND TO MAKE SURE.... !!
WAIT.... LOOK..!!
IT'S THE CHAUFFEUR COMING WITH ANOTHER PACKAGE !— WE'D BETTER GET OUT BEFORE HE SEES US
THIS WOULD BE A SPLENDID TIME TO FIND WHAT IT IS ALL ABOUT... BUT I AM RUNNING OUT OF CURIOSITY !!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*In the Dark*

By CARMACK

Heard a lot of barging in the basement this afternoon and I decided to investigate—
It was the Boss —
So I went in and did a lot of tail-wiggling and sniffing and tried to find out what he was making-
But he either was too busy to notice my wagging or else wants to keep it a secret— Now wouldn't I like to know which it is —

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Climax*

By THE HAGERS

YOUNG TOMMY QUACK, "I READ, ONCE HEARD ABOUT A GIANT DODO BIRD.
'I'M VERY BRAVE AND BOLD,' SAID HE. 'I'LL SHAKE HIM DOWN FROM HIS PRUNE TREE.'
PRUNE TREE
HE GRIPPED THE TRUNK. WITH ALL HIS MIGHT, HE PULLED IT LEFT AND PULLED IT RIGHT.
THE DODO ROARED, 'LOOK OUT BELOW! I'M COMING.'" DID HE? WE THINK SO!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Flights of Fancy and Fact

THE age of fantasy has faded. The day of Verne is done. Fact has finally outfooted fiction by a margin of twenty-to-one. Actually, the ratio is even more one-sided because Howard Hughes' plane has flown around the world in considerably less than four days. Imaginative writers must be scratching their heads today for something new under the sun against which to pit their creative powers. Already they may be pointing their pens at the moon. If so, they had better hurry, lest some such far-seeing inventor as Dr. Robert H. Goddard of Clark University should beat them to it in his rocket. Many may be tempted to laugh at this suggestion, but few will dare. Howard Hughes has given the skeptics a rough ride.

Effect—and Some Causes

"THE estimated net deficit (excluding debt retirement) for the fiscal year 1939 will be $3,984,887,600." (From President Roosevelt's statement on the 1939 budget.)

"Total Federal assistance of more than eight and a quarter million dollars." (From President Roosevelt's tabulation of Federal funds furnished for the Golden Gate International Exposition.)

"The district applied to WPA for aid and was advanced a total of $27,190,000 for the construction of the dams." (From President Roosevelt's speech at Marietta, Ohio, recounting Federal expenditures in the Muskingum watershed district.)

"In these six years the Federal Government has allotted to Kentucky in new kinds of Federal expenditures for relief, work relief, public works, the education of youth, farm rehabilitation and crop benefits—approximately $280,000,000." (From President Roosevelt's speech at Covington, Ky.)

The Neglect of Literature

IS M. GEORGES DUHAMEL right in asserting, in his new book "In Defence of Letters," that the printed book is counting for less in our civilization than it has done in the past?

Though he is speaking as a Frenchman of his own country, what he has to say is as applicable to England or the United States as to France. Certainly American and English people go to cinemas as often as French people—indeed, oftener—and the film is one of the new appeals that distract the public from reading books. And the picture papers—the appeal to the eye takes the place of the appeal through the printed word. In addition there is more seeking of amusement by moving about.

Then the radio—receiving one's instruction or entertainment with the least possible effort by listening in to one radio item after another. Is it disturbing to reflect upon the many new habits which have tended to divert us in our leisure hours from the reading of books?

Literature is the storehouse which contains most of what we know of the efforts of the human race to rise above the brute in knowledge and in sentiment. It is by constant recourse to that store that what has been achieved has been retained and handed on; literature provides the stimulus and starting point for fresh achievement. The pursuit of serious reading is in itself indispensable to progress; for it demands sustained effort, giving that exercise and discipline to the thought which brace it for new productive work.

M. Duhamel goes so far as to suggest that we may have reached a crisis in civilization due to a change in our habits—a change that is seducing us from literature and relaxing the claims upon intellect and imagination—and that unless we can reverse the process the human race will degenerate.

The tendency toward dissipation of activity is worth noting. But surely it is not the case that a smaller proportion of the world reads books than in the past. A smaller proportion of the literate public—perhaps yes. But the literate public itself has in the course of two or three generations, doubled, tripled, quadrupled. There are dozens going to universities now where there were one or two a century ago. The number of serious books sold is far more numerous than it has ever been. There is more leisure, and hence there is scope for more activities.

While the wise individual does well to remind himself of the necessity of refreshment through literature, perhaps we need not be unduly alarmed at claims that civilization is on the wane through inattention to books.

ALVAN MACAULEY, president of the Packard Motor Company has said, ". . . What a contrast today, with the automobile perfected. Women have taken the wheel away from the man, so to speak." That "so to speak" part is especially true.

NEW DESIGNS in radios make it possible to get music out of chairs, tables, lamps, and almost every type of furniture. But they haven't converted the bathtub yet. That's one place where we still want to do our own singing.

When Half a Loaf Won't Do

REJECTION by Britain of General Franco's offer to recognize Almeria as a port immune from bombing was almost a foregone conclusion. Loyalist Spain is divided into two parts. The British Prime Minister on June 14 stated that any proposal which allotted less than two ports—one in each section—would be inadequate. But General Franco nevertheless offered one port.

In any event, objections had been made in Parliament to the principle of immune ports, since its adoption would tacitly recognize the legality of bombing shipping in all other Spanish ports. To do so would be to accord to General Franco some of the advantages of belligerent rights, although these rights have not been recognized by the British Government.

It is noteworthy that Sir Robert Hodgson, British Agent in Insurgent Spain, who is now in London, is not to return to Spain "for the present." This report, together with Mr. Chamberlain's announcement of rejection of General Franco's offer, and a warning that the British Government is not "prepared to acquiesce in a repetition of attacks of a certain character," signify a slight stiffening of attitude on the part of the Chamberlain Government toward the Burgos regime—a development surprising chiefly because of its belatedness.

Till and Still

LIQUOR advertising is in a ferment. The "industry" is agitated about the public reaction to its advertisements. The Government is concerned over the situation. "The most thoughtful men engaged in the liquor business . . . think their industry is living in a fool's paradise," the Federal Alcohol Administrator observes. He continues:

> They feel that much of the advertising done by their industry has been so regardless of the wishes of society that it has created a vulnerable issue against them. When repeal came, no one thought that this industry would spend $50,000,000 a year in advertising. Had such an idea entered their minds, the Congress in all probability would have hedged the industry about with restrictions that do not now exist. . . . A serious mistake has been made in attempting to apply the methods used to sell breakfast foods and cosmetics to the sale of alcoholic beverages. Legislators, administrators of the law and students of social problems are anxiously viewing this problem to see where it will end.

There are indications that public opinion aroused against the abuses is having an effect. Gene Tunney, former boxing champion and now a director of a distilling company, proposes that the $500,000,000 distilled liquors industry take a leaf from the experience of baseball and the movies and appoint an "all-powerful" czar to guide its destinies. But would such a czar seek the public's protection, or only the industry's?

No doubt if Congress had foreseen the volume and character of liquor advertising that would flow from repeal, it would have imposed restrictions. It is not too late to do so now. Vastly more important than settling the question to the satisfaction of the liquor "industry" is dealing with it in the light of the paramount public interest. Any liquor advertising is offensive to a large section of the public. And can advertising temptation, even with restrictions, plead social justification?

The Historical Hartford

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, a marine collector of recognized repute, has just bagged a particularly fine prize, the United States steam sloop of war Hartford. It is neither a model nor a copy, but the original seagoing relic. It was the Hartford that carried Admiral David Glasgow Farragut's four-starred flag against the forts at Mobile on the occasion in which, history vividly records, the dour old seadog growled some derogatory things about stopping to avoid obstructions in the channel, particularly about the torpedoes.

At present, the old battle ark looks like something less than a patch on her original main topsail. But the carved billet head, the gorgeous gold spreadeagle on the battered transom and a few other graceful reminders naturally caught the President's expert eye, and an executive order was issued to prepare the hulk for towing to the Washington Navy Yard. Although he has some heroic specimens scattered around the White House, doubtless even this enthusiastic collector agrees it would be more feasible to enshrine the Hartford in the commodious waters of the Potomac.

The Hartford was a compromise in naval architecture, a superb example of the merging of two types of vessels during the transitional period that marked the passing of the wooden-walled frigate and the development of the modern screw-propelled steamship. A model of the ship reposes in the marine museum at the Massachusetts Institute of Naval Architecture, and her municipal namesake boasts a huge oil painting of the Hartford in the Public Library there. It is fitting that the ship, herself, should be preserved as a national museum. A rich lading of history is stowed under her stout hatches.

Average Pioneer

Book News of the Day

HISTORY, fiction, and autobiography, not to mention the cinema, have conspired to give the impression that all pioneers were prodigies of reckless daring, superhuman endurance and inexhaustible resource. It is then refreshing to meet (the word is used intentionally) a pioneer who was an average man, perplexed by problems much the same in essence, although differing in form, as those which confront the city dweller of today; and solving them by very much the same resources—industry, fair dealing and a reasonable exercise of judgment. Such a man was Henry Littleton Pitzer, whose letters and fragmentary diaries, collected and amended by his son Robert Claiborne Pitzer, make up THREE FRONTIERS (Muscatine, Iowa: The Prairie Press. $3).

The elder Pitzer was born in Kentucky in 1834; the family moved to the new Illinois country while he was a small child, improved a free farm, became involved in financial difficulties, and in 1847 went to the one-year-old state of Iowa to get a "new start." The pioneer instinct carried them west to the shores of the Missouri, where the young man had an excellent chance to absorb the wild tales of gold in Colorado.

With a party of other young men he trekked across the plains in a mule-drawn wagon, reaching the banks of Cherry Creek, site of the future Denver, in 1860. His assets consisted of a silver dime which he had picked up at O'Fallon's Bluffs, and which he kept because in the Colorado of those days there was nothing a dime would buy.

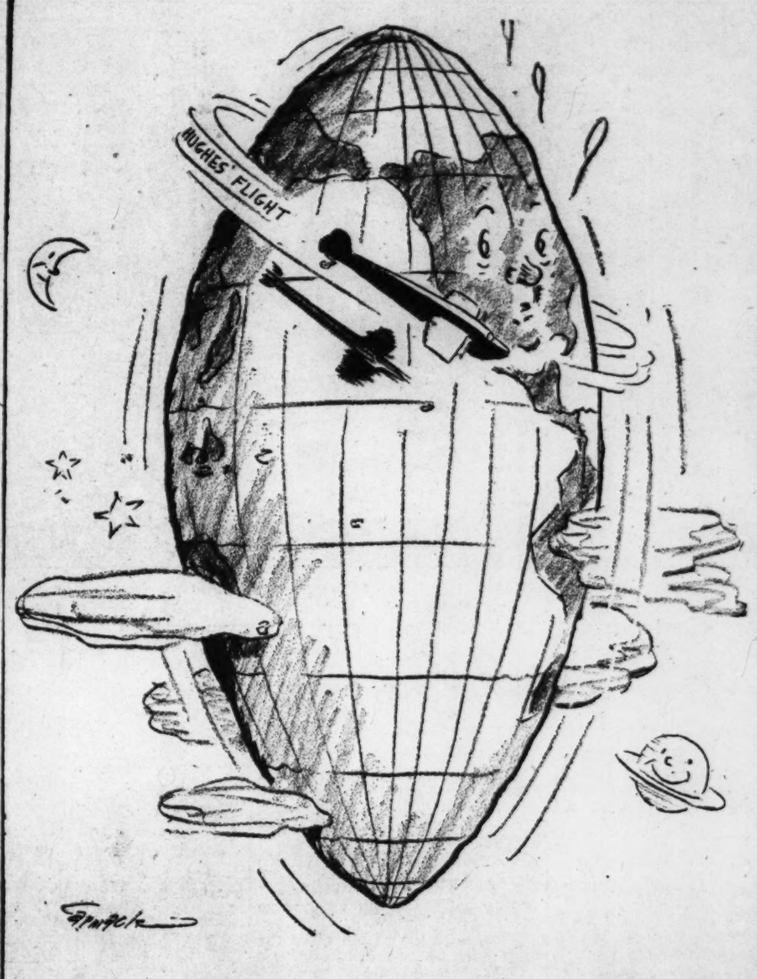
Being a husky youth with visions of sudden wealth, he prospected with rather less than more success; although once in American Gulch he staked a rich claim which he abandoned before getting down to pay dirt. When broke he sawed cordwood in the creek bottoms, clerked in stores, worked on ranches, anything to get a grubstake for the next prospecting trip. Sometimes he washed enough gold to pay expenses, more often not. He knew all the early Denverites, noted and notorious, from the Larimers to Uncle Dick Wootton, "Haw" Tabor, and Kit Carson. And the underworld. Most of this time he did not even carry a gun.

He was in the Third Colorado Cavalry at Sand Creek; he is rather noncommittal about Chivington's exploit, giving as the Colonel's excuse that he had seen victims of the Indians. He went into business in Denver, built up a substantial fortune, lived through the great fire of 1863 and the great flood of 1864. But his heart was always in the highlands; he liked nothing so well as a trip back into the hills, alone with blanket and frying pan, mountains and trees.

There is a beautiful simplicity about the book; Thoreau would have liked it. It is a convincing picture of one of the anonymous thousands, neither villains nor heroes, who made the West.

K. C. K.

A Bit Shrunken



Lupe Listens to a Mocking Bird

ONE summer morning Lupe stood at the kitchen stove skimming a kettle of fig preserves while I typed labels for jars in the breezy breakfast nook.

"Señora," she began, "I theenk this be enough feegs to pop in jars for enjoy in winter. I have count jars in pantry while I put new daisy paper on shelves and we have much preserves and peeckles jolly with ginger, besides lovely agarita jelly from berries that Ramon and I gathered last year. Also at home my madre have put up for you as surprise wild plum jam from trees where mocking bird gave me singing lesson. Did I tell you about thees?"

"No," I answered. "Did Ramon take you in his cart?"

"Oh, no, Señora," laughed Lupe. "Ramon and I watched plum trees when they all in white like bride in veil and we theenk we will have peecneec when plums are ripe, but my grandmother always goes with us and she must ride in cart.

* * *

"When time came we made a parade down our street to prairie where are plum thicket with such a fun that Columbus called to us from his perch, 'Polly go, Polly go!' We have cart with inside full with lunch basket, empty buckets, old quilt, and my abuela in her serape holding American flag, but on burro we have two small Mexican flags over his ears. Then Dolores and I ride on bicycles behind Ramon and my browther, José, and to make parade more like fine ladies in carnival floats we carry our red paper parasols in one hand. We ride slowly behind burro and cart so we can enjoy looks of neighbors on porches with beeg surprise on their faces like horn-rimmed spectacles. My padre help us start off and he say, 'Lupe, I would not be surprised if you get to be circus lady yet with your abuela ride white horse through hoops with you.'

"When we have buckets full of plums and also sour taste on tongue, then we eat the lunch which my abuela have spread in shade, and we rest on quilt while boys take burro to stream. My abuela make the lace. Dolores read 'Treasure Island' for fifth time which Ramon win at school, and I leesten to mocking bird.

"Señora," she asked after a pause, "Would you theenk mocking bird could see me in shade of plum thicket and call out, 'Looopay, Looopay, listen to me!' First he seeng clear, high notes like school bell before she are grown up and I theenk that he are telling me to keep my mind on my own business. Then he seeng sweet, trill notes like water in brook running over white, round pebbles, and I theenk thees saucy fellow are tell me not to lose my temper but to keep heart and tongue running smooth together. Then he mock redbird whistle to tell me to keep up courage no matter what goes on. By that time boys are back with burro and parade starts home.

* * *

"But Señora, nearly are there accidents. First I am laugh and watch Dolores in front of me wave her red parasol like drum major on bicycle and I nearly catch my own beautiful red parasol in agarita bush. Then, Señora, a wheel nearly come off cart. It begin to wobble and my abuela wave flag like Señor George Washington crossing the Delaware. We all stop and theenk how we can keep wheel in place when nut she are lost off. Then I remember mocking bird again and I take courage and say I will walk back and hunt for nut. Dolores and Ramon walk back with me. We start back seenging the 'Star-Spangled Banner.' We have not gone but two lines of the first verse when Ramon find lost piece of cart. That night Ramon say to my padre, 'I have made up a rhyme about Lupe:

> 'Lupe is a silly
> Learning from a bird
> Songs my good old Billy
> Goat has never heard.'

"Sometime, Señora, I will try for tell Ramon about mocking bird, but not unteel he forget about goat rhyme and we go for dance on plaza and moon come up over palm trees. Then we will walk home very slow along street where cape jasmine make sweet the air and mocking birds seeng all night in magnolia trees."

HAZEL HARPER HARRIS

North . . South . . East . . West

This Question of Deficits

By Frank L. Perrin

THE problem of the unbalanced budget is one which troubles the experts and those who are called upon to make up increasing deficits. A national, a business, or a household budget, after all, is but a carefully drawn picture of what it is planned to do or hoped may be done in carrying on the affairs to which it is related. Unexpected and unpredictable emergencies upset even the most carefully arranged plans and defeat the fondest hopes. For several years now, both in the conduct of national and state governments and in large and small industries, commendable courage has been shown in the determined effort to re-establish a balance on the right side of the ledger. But despite this effort the figures are disappointing.

It is insisted, and it is not unreasonable to contend, that the chief difficulty is that those who are in positions of responsibility in government, exercising because of this delegated authority the power to impose and collect taxes, have spent the people's money too liberally. The mistake is one easily made. We have all been conscious of the tendency, in the home, in business, and in all our undertakings, to value too carelessly and too lightly those things which we have in apparently undiminishable abundance. The family which, in times of prosperity and comparative affluence, enjoys a sudden increase in its weekly or monthly income quickly adjusts itself to the opportunity to spend more and more. And in the temptation to believe that prosperity begets prosperity, the way is easily paved to domestic insolvency or failure to provide against a possible season of adversity.

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Until now the Washington Government has been able, through taxation and an enforced credit extension, to carry on. The people, wisely or unwisely, have faith in themselves and in their ability, sooner or later, to pay the debt which, happily, is to themselves. But there is discernible, it would seem, an increasing realization that the time has come when the extravagancies must be stopped. At last it is apparent that the more the people contribute in taxes and the more money the banks advance in credit, the more is spent in an effort to create prosperity by the wasteful appropriations to build post offices in small towns and cities and dams across the beds of dry rivers.

If there were encouraging indications that the process, now long continued, would prove practical or even helpful, it might be condoned. But the farmers, the businessmen, the industrialists, and the home owners are beginning to suspect that they are being taken on an endless ride or one predestined to disaster. It may be, they believe, if national, state and business budgets cannot be balanced or adjusted by prodigal and careless spending, that it would be wise to reverse the process by applying a different economic formula.

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The temptation is unavoidable, apparently, even in national or state governments, to devote to selfish or experimental undertakings the funds realized from taxes imposed by those to whom temporary authority has been delegated. It would be unjust to charge dishonesty, opposition to the status quo, or an ambition to rule or ruin. But the wisdom of the course pursued may be questioned. And that is the question uppermost in the thoughts of millions of Americans today. Is the course being pursued and are the policies now being so eloquently defended on the President's western tour sound and helpful?

As an experiment, it may be agreed, spending our way back to prosperity has failed. Few of those who espoused that policy in the years immediately following 1933 are convinced that it is economically sound. It has left, washed up on the shores, the wreck of high hopes and a laudable ambition. No indictment need lie against those who proposed or those who aided in carrying out the plan. The debris remains to be cleared away. It is the work of a generation, and must be undertaken before it becomes a hazard and a menace to the structure of government which is still sound.

Many years ago John Sherman, facing the problem of resuming the liquidation of the nation's monetary obligations, said: "The way to resume specie payment is to resume." It may be said today that the way to balance national and industrial budgets is to balance them. The leaks must be stopped.

The Wide Horizon

Socialized Medicine—Doctors' Diagnosis

By Lewis Rex Miller

SAN FRANCISCO

THE issue of socialized medicine, or so-called health insurance, which came prominently into the news spotlight during the annual meeting of the American Medical Association at San Francisco, continues to get much space in the newspapers.

There are many proposed forms of socialized medicine—to call it health insurance is, of course, a misnomer, for not even its most enthusiastic sponsor will claim that it insures the participant against disease—but the essential feature of all of them is simply that every individual in an organization, or a community, or a state, or a nation, should pay a fixed sum per month, regardless of the condition of his health, which would entitle him to medical attention should he desire it. Such a plan, if put into effect on a national scale, would bring into existence a vast sum of money to be placed at the disposal of the medical services.

The American Medical Association particularly insists that the use of this money should be controlled by physicians, and not by politicians. The Association has consistently been, and continues to be, officially opposed to all plans for socializing the profession, except under such a plan as the Association itself may evolve. As yet it has not evolved such a plan, but it is making a survey of the nation to discover what appear to be the medical needs of the population which are not being met under existing arrangements.

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Officers of the Association may or may not realize the fact, but the very taking of the survey now in progress is a step toward socialized medicine. The reason for the survey is that some concession had to be made to the increasing number of physicians and laymen who believe that "health insurance" is a good thing. Leaders of the Association are all but unanimous against socialization, but they have had to do something, and that something is the survey now in progress in 1,858 counties of forty-three states.

The conflict that is going on in medical circles on this subject has produced some surprising situations. The position of Dr. R. G. Leland, director of the Association's bureau of medical economics, is typical. We find him in Portland urging the Oregon State Medical Association to carry out the survey in every county of the State. Then, two days later, we find him in Seattle addressing the National Conference of Social Work and insisting that there are no less than seventeen definite reasons against the adoption of a system of socialized medicine in the United States. It may be that Dr. Leland believes the survey will show such a system to be unnecessary or undesirable. Yet the general impression is that the mere taking of such a survey is bound to stimulate the demand for what many people are bound to look upon as a chance for increased medical care at a lower cost.

A survey recently carried out by one of the opinion-sampling agencies which have sprung up in recent years indicates that a majority of Americans would be willing to make a fixed payment each month or each year to cover any medical or hospital care they might require. The charge most often mentioned for such a service is two dollars a month. Nearly half the people questioned in the course of this survey said they had at one time or another done without medical care when they felt they needed it, because they could not afford it.

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One of the arguments advanced by Dr. Leland against socialized medicine is that it would result in over-medication. That is, people who do not really need medical care would go to the doctor oftener, just because it doesn't cost them anything extra. It would place a premium on hypochondria. Where habit-forming drugs are administered, the results are bound to be deplorable. This is only one respect in which the psychological effects of a socialized medical program appear to have been overlooked by its sponsors.

In this age of advertising and propaganda, the mere fact that the Medical Association's survey is being made on an almost nation-wide scale is sufficient to bring the subject before people's attention and create a desire for the so-called "health insurance." The Association may be opposed to such a program, but it is doing, either consciously or unconsciously, a great deal to bring it about.

To anyone who views this whole situation in a truly objective manner, one striking fact stands out. It is simply this: The assumption of advocates seems to be that everyone wants medical treatment at times. This is simply not so. There are many thousands of American citizens who do not depend upon medicine for healing. That they should be swept into a compulsory "health insurance" plan—and the tendency is toward compulsion—against their convictions is a violation of their constitutional rights and often of religious liberty. This is the case, whether any such system be controlled by doctors or by politicians.